Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A HEAP OF HEAT

In this little stove, and good heat too. No gas, no bad smell, runs like clockwork. A scratch of the match and in ten minutes you're as warm as toast. Heats a room 16 feet square. Its name

THE LEADER.

Price $4.50.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

100 LIVE PULLETS,

Mostly R. I. Reds,

Will be sold at our market TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Will weigh between 3 1-2 and 4 pounds. Some of them are laying.

Price 62 cents each.

J. A. & H. H. Barker, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

EXECUTED FOR ATTACKING GERMANS.

New Viceroy of Canton Welcomed as a Member of the Progressive Party.

HONG KONG, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Canton says four men who have been arrested for attacking Germans near Kunchuk have been executed.

The same despatch announces the arrival of the new viceroy of Canton. The native newspapers approve the appointment, stating that the official belongs to the progressive party.

AIR THICK WITH SNOW.

Storm at New York Detaining Out-Going Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The snowstorm which set in about 9 o'clock this morning is interfering with the movement of out-going ocean steamers. Cunard liner Lucania left her dock shortly before 10 o'clock and on reaching Quarantine came to anchor there, the air being so thick with snow that Captain Dutton did not care to run the risk of losing his way while going down the channel. At Sandy Hook the wind was blowing from the north, and the snow was so thick that it was impossible for the marine observer to make out the ship channel. The Lucania is the only steamer that has ventured out from her dock thus far today. Other steamers which should have been well on their way at this hour, but which have not yet been seen off Quarantine, are the Hekla, bound for Copenhagen, the Minneapolis for London, and the Statendam for Amsterdam.

SNOW SEVEN INCHES DEEP.

Street Car and Suburban Train Service in Chicago Tied up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Seven inches of snow fell in Chicago during the storm which started yesterday afternoon and raged until this morning. The result is an almost complete tie-up of many of the cross-town car lines and serious interruption to the suburban train service. At times the wind reached a velocity of over 40 miles an hour.

Andrew J. Switzer, a railway switchman, was run down and instantly killed by a Grand Trunk engine. He was facing the storm and did not hear the bell. Alvin Carlson was also run over and badly mangled by a Lake Shore train, the howling wind drowning the sound of the whistle.

On the South Side elevated railway a collision occurred on a curve at Sixty-third street, which derailed two cars and caused a panic among the passengers but resulted in serious injury to no one.

The storm was general over the West and Southwest and trains are late.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Original—William T. Chappell, Providence. Additional, John Sweeney, Arcadia; Albert A. Peckham, Charlestown.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, Feb. 9, Sylvia, from Liverpool.

Boston, Feb. 9, Commonwealth, from Liverpool.

Hamburg, Feb. 9, Patricia, from New York.

THE KING PRESIDED.

Privy Council Meets to Consider the Speech from the Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The King presided at a meeting of the privy council at Marlborough House this morning to consider the terms of the speech from the throne at the opening of the first Parliament of his reign, February 14. Levee dress was worn.

Later the king made his first investiture of knights, including Sir Hiram Maxim and others, of the New Year's honor list.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York returned to London this afternoon from Osborne.

LONGING FOR REST.

Words of Queen Victoria Not Long Before Her Death.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon prints an interesting story, which it believes to be absolutely correct, to the effect that before the recent retirement of Mr. George J. Goschen (first lord of the admiralty) he sent a letter to the Queen, saying in substance that he desired to relinquish office, as he was weary of public life. In replying Queen Victoria thanked Mr. Goschen for his long and devoted services, closing with the words: "Your old Queen is weary, too, and longing for her rest."

SHORT ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

New Orleans & Northwestern Road Acquired by the Goulds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—Vice President Warner of the Missouri Iron Mountain railroad, who has just returned from New York, today authorized the announcement that the New Orleans & Northwestern, a line of 101 miles in length, extending from Bastrop, La., to Natchez, Miss., has been acquired by the Gould interests and will be made a part of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern systems, considerably shortening the route between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Rural Free Delivery Between Attleboro and Rehoboth.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 9.—Postal authorities have under consideration the establishment of a rural free delivery route extending from here to Rehoboth and return, a distance of 25 miles, furnishing facilities to a population of nearly 1,000. The plan will be adopted in all probability.

Rubber Preferred Dividend Deferred.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Official announcement was made today that the dividend on the preferred stock of the Consolidated Rubber Company has been deferred, pending a re-organization of the capital stock. Dividends on the preferred shares were first regularly declared in September of 1899.

FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Having completed our annual inventory we offer odd pieces of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, we do not intend to duplicate, in different makes and grades at greatly reduced prices. We quote the prices of as many of them as the space will permit:

HINDOO RUGS.
One 12x9 at $9.50 from $15.
[illegible] at $2.75 from $5.
Three 6x3 at $1.15 from $2.
Two 5x3 at $1.05 from $3.

JAPANESE RUGS.
One 12.5x11 at $13.75 from $20.
Two 12x9 at $9.50 from $11.
Two 11.6x9 at $9.25 from $13.
Fifty Mats at 45c. from 60c.

INJA RUGS.
[illegible] at $17.50 from $22.50.
Two 7x4 at $9.75 from $12.50.
[illegible] 4.6x2.2 at $2.95 from $4.

SERABEND RUGS.
Two 6x3 at $2.50 from $5.
Two 5x2.6 at $2.50 from $3.50.

Two Blue and white Cotton Rugs, slightly damaged, at $12.50, reduced from $20. Twenty Smyrna Wool Rugs, in 12x9, 10x7.6, 5x2.6 and 4.6x2.2 sizes, at unusually low figures.

Kazanjian & Co.

Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

NATIVES "NO GOOD."

Ladrones or Robbers Active and Treacherous.

Troops in the Province of Iloilo Find Plenty to Do.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A letter received today from a member of Company H of the signal corps doing service at Iloilo contains several interesting statements concerning the situation near Jaro, in the province of Iloilo. The writer says that there is great activity among the troops, that the insurgents, especially the Ladrones or robbers, are very active and treacherous at certain points, and that the natives in general are "no good." The letter is dated December 23, 1900, and says in part: "An expedition started out on this island (Panay) about two weeks ago, participated in by columns from the Twenty-sixth volunteers, the Thirty-eighth volunteers, under command of Colonel Anderson, and Gordon scouts, under command of Lieutenant Conger. The reports indicate that they are doing fine work, burning and destroying everything that might contain an insurrecto. By the way things are operating now there will be a good many dead insurrectos, as they are completely surrounded, and if they do not surrender it is a case of being shot down.

"Two big leaders are here whom the American soldiers are after. One is General Del Gado and the other is Quiatia Salia. The first-named is a gentleman, who treats all American captives as prisoners of war. The other is known as a fiend, and if Colonel Anderson or any of the scouts capture him they will give him short shrift, as he has a number of murders of American soldiers to his credit, and there is a big reward for his head. Reports indicate that Salia has two methods of disposing of prisoners, either to bury the man in the dirt up to his neck and then cut his head off, or to lead him out into the public plaza and torture him to death by cutting off strips of flesh with a bolo.

"A week ago last Friday night was a time of excitement here. A gang of Ladrones came into the town and assassinated a native who was friendly to the Filipinos but who was suspected of having given information to the soldiers. Just before the man was killed a native policeman rushed into the office here and in sign language made known that four robbers were in the house four doors below for the purpose of murdering the man. I summoned a corporal and four men as quickly as possible. Just as they were about to enter the house a fearful scream was heard and when they got inside they found the native dead, his skull having been split completely in two with a bolo. The soldiers were in time to catch one of the robbers, and he confessed. A few days later they caught the other three and a public hanging is expected within a few days.

"About 12 o'clock the same night the insurgents went into Cabatuan, a town about 10 miles up the line, and set it on fire. I had heard that such a thing was being planned and was keeping an eye open for a call for help. Just about midnight I heard them calling the station hurriedly. I answered and the notice came that the 'niggers' had fired the outskirts of the town. This proved true. A high wind prevailed and the flames swept through the town. The American soldiers were able to save nothing except the church and the convent, to which they had retreated and entrenched themselves. The hospital and barracks were among the buildings burned.

"As soon as word was received here 40 men were started from this place and 30 from Santa Barbara, but they were too late to be of great assistance. As a result of an investigation which followed the presidente of the town was arrested, as it had been found that he furnished the insurrectos with native police uniforms. With these disguises the insurrectos came into the town and started the fire. The presidente has been found guilty and another hanging is due.

"We are having hot times here just now, as the insurrectos have sent word that they intend to set this town on fire and we have learned that when such a threat is made they generally wait only for a windy night to carry out their plans. We have a guard every night.

"I hope no bolo men will get a chance to swing his knife at my head. Those bolos are terrible weapons and they are the only kind that the American soldier is afraid of. If one ever hits a man it will either kill him instantly or mark him for life.

"Early this morning there was a big fire in the western part of the island and a small village called Buga, containing 200 houses, was practically destroyed. Six natives were killed and 200 head of carabaos were carried off after 10 had been killed.

"The Thirty-Eighth volunteers have a lieutenant colonel named Crane who is from Texas, and who is causing great terror among the natives up the island, and many are coming into the principal towns and taking the oath of allegiance. Lieutenant Conger, with Gordon's scouts, also is doing fine work, and no treacherous insurrecto is spared. Coming right down to it, these natives are no good. You cannot trust any of them, and whenever one goes out after dark he takes a revolver or a rifle, as any clump of bushes or bamboo is likely to secrete assassins."

CHARTS ALL WRONG.

Whole Coast of the Philippines Needs to be Resurveyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Captain George F. Wilde, recently commander of battleship Oregon on the Asia station, has arrived here en route to Washington, having been detached from sea duty. He said the Oregon is now in first class condition and will start homeward about May 1.

Regarding naval requirements in the Philippines Captain Wilde said: "We ought to have several 500-ton ships for coast and inter-island service. The whole coast must be resurveyed. The charts are all wrong."

NOTHING FOR PUBLICATION.

Communication from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, has received a communication from Hugh C. Kelly, secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which communication will be considered by the committee on the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Monday, February 11, at 9 p. m. Mr. Oddie said that nothing would be given out for publication until the matter is considered by the committee.

A SCHOOLHOUSE EPIDEMIC.

Fifteen Cases of Small Pox in a New Hampshire Town.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9.—Dr. Irving A. Watson, secretary of the state board of health, returned from Harrisville last night and reported 15 cases of small pox in that town of 770 inhabitants. Five of these have recovered, and five more are extremely light and will be disinfected in a few days. The remaining cases are of pronounced nature, one of them a distinct type. In Dr. Watson's judgment this is a schoolhouse epidemic. Strict quarantine has been instituted over infected houses and an isolated hospital is being prepared. The situation is serious, but hopeful.

Dr. Watson also visited Milford and found one case there, which was exposed by a family which came from Manchester.

NEW RIFLES FOR THE ARMY.

All Models to be Replaced by Those of 1896 and 1898.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The War Department is making arrangements to replace all the United States magazine rifles, calibre 30, 1892, now in service with later models of 1896 and 1898 of the same rifle. A circular was issued today in regard to the subject which says that requisitions for the rifles of the 1896 and 1898 models should be made in all classes where the old model of 1892 (not converted to model 1896) is still in the hands of the troops.

STEEL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Announcement of the Big Deal Expected at Any Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—J. Pierpont Morgan, President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company and President Schwab of the Carnegie Company, it was said, were in conference today with other steel men at an up-town hotel, arranging details of the steel deal. An announcement is expected at any time.

Bankers in Wall street today said that, while they could easily finance a cash payment to Mr. Carnegie of 15 or 20 millions, if it were any more than that they might have to call some loans, unless Mr. Carnegie would make arrangements to leave some of the money on deposit in New York banks.

MINISTER WU EXPLAINS.

Disavows Any Intention of Criticising the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticisms of General Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is practically closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the State Department any intention of criticising the government of the United States. It is understood that Mr. Wu believed the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines to have originated with General Otis and not with any branch of the government, and in speaking of General Otis having been ill advised it is understood there was in Minister Wu's mind the idea that some local representations in the Philippines had induced him to exclude the Chinese.

Newton Fire Department Assists Watertown.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Newton fire department was called to assist the Watertown department today in extinguishing a lively blaze in a large double frame house on Boyd street. The interior of the building was burned out. The loss will exceed $5,000. The building is owned by Moses Ricker and occupied by Mark Gertridge and Leon Burnham.

Guatemalan Tariff Rebate Extended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—United States Consul General McNally, at Guatemala, has transmitted to the State Department a translation of a decree of the Guatemalan government, extending the benefits of the rebate in the government tariff until June 30 next. The rebate amounts to a discount of 30 per cent on the duties and other taxes on merchandise introduced into Guatemala through the port or frontier custom houses.

NOT HAZED TO DEATH.

West Point Practices Little Short of That.

Congressional Committee's Severely Condemns Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the special Congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Booz and the general subject of hazing at West Point was today submitted to the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee, Representative Dick, together with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing, fighting and all brutal practices. The report is an exhaustive review of the practice of hazing in all its forms, and while moderate in tone is nevertheless a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated.

The report specifies more than 100 distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth-class men, and describes them in detail. The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character. The fights are described and the committee states that the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensbury code. The committee holds that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony according to the statutes in many of the states and the time has come when Congress must decide whether fights, which are high crimes elsewhere, shall continue at West Point.

The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth and Burton were hazed into convulsions, others were hazed until they fainted, while others were hazed until they were sick. The hazing of Cadets Booz and Breth are elaborately treated, but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we cannot fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two deaths, the possibility that it hastened them and the blot it throws on the otherwise fair and glorious fame of the Academy, its conflict with proper training and discipline and its unfitness in this new century urge the adoption of reasonable yet we believe effective measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the Academy."

The bill contains 11 sections against hazing and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge, directly or indirectly, or for any form of annoying, harassing or hazing of cadets. Cadets dismissed are made ineligible to appointment to the army, navy or marine corps. Provision is made for courts of inquiry, courts-martial, closer association between officers and cadets and other means for effectually stopping the practice of hazing.

SENATOR TILLMAN ANGRY.

Charges Sectional Feeling in the House Pension Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The passage at the beginning of today's session of the Senate of a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Stacey H. Cogswell, Company F, Thirteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, induced Mr. Tillman of South Carolina to make some forceful comments upon the course of the House in not taking action on a bill providing a pension for a Mexican war veteran who had resided in South Carolina during the civil war and naturally had been in sympathy with the Confederacy. The bill had been passed by the Senate but the House invalid pension committee is delaying final action upon it, Mr. Tillman urged. He said there is such sectional animosity in the House committee that the members refuse to permit action upon the bill for the benefit of this old Mexican veteran.

"Is the war over or is it not?" demanded Mr. Tillman, with vehemence. "Let us find out whether it is or not. I swear by the Almighty God that I will not let another pension bill pass this Senate until this old man gets justice."

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Berry, calling upon the President for information as to whether the American minister to China has joined with the representatives of other powers in demanding the execution of Prince Tuan and other Chinese officials, was adopted without debate.

At the conclusion of routine business the naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussion resumed of the amendment of the Senate striking out of the bill the House provision which practically reduces the course of study at the Naval Academy from six to four years.

INSULAR POLICY CRITICISED.

People Denied the Blessings Which Were Held Out to Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Before resuming consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today the House disposed of considerable routine business.

When the diplomatic and consular bill was taken up Mr. Miers of Indiana was recognized for a speech on Cuba and the Philippines. He severely criticised the policy which "denies to the insular possessions those blessings under the constitution which have been held out to them." Mr. Miers also dealt with the growing power of concentrated wealth and the domination of trusts.

Omaha Street Railway's Fire Loss.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—Officials of the Omaha Street Railway Company today estimated the loss from last night's fire in their power house at $135,000; insurance, $80,000. Sixty cars were destroyed.

Heavy Trousers In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of

FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

306 THAMES STREET.

PRIVATE WIRES

We have added another wire to our service, which gives us two private wires between New York and Boston. This is a guarantee that the execution of orders for our customers will not suffer on account of so-called wire trouble.

Buy and Sell all Listed and Unlisted Securities.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.

233 THAMES STREET.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Strike of Boiler Makers Causes a Request for Men to Guard Property.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—United States Marshal Black of this city has received a telegram from the Erie railroad officials at Susquehanna, where a strike of boiler makers is in progress, requesting a dozen men for service in guarding the company's property there. The strikers have not yet taken an offensive attitude, but the company believes that trouble is at hand.

GOING ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Unprecedented Activity in American Agricultural Machinery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There is unprecedented activity in the export trade of American agricultural machinery, and the largest single shipments ever made are about to take place. It is estimated that nearly 25,000 tons, which constitutes over 60 cars and means the employment of 35 special trains, are now awaiting shipment at New York, Philadelphia and Boston for almost every part of the globe where grain is grown. Three liners of the Black Sea line will be dispatched from this port within the next 30 days with entire shiploads of agricultural machinery for southern Russia.

To Retire from the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A morning paper states that N. K. Fairbank, who has been one of the most active and prominent members of the board of trade for over 40 years and who was among the best known of its presidents, sold his membership yesterday for $2,650. Mr. Fairbank was one of the largest operators on the board from 18[illegible] to 18[illegible].

Chinamen at Buffalo Ordered Deported.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The United States commissioner here has decided that Lee Yen, Chung Min, Wang Bing and Ah Wood, charged with being illegally in this country, must be deported.

Killed in the Boston Back Bay Station.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—James Delagado, an employe of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was struck by a locomotive at the Back Bay Station today. He sustained a fractured skull, from which he died soon after.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Troches.

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

ANNUAL

Stock-Taking Reduction Sale!

Having just concluded our annual stock-taking we have made clean, sweeping reductions, in accordance with our annual custom, on everything in all departments that is not in complete lines, in order to close out all the odd and broken allotments at once.

We Mention in the Clothing Departments—Specials:

Men's Odd Overcoats, $6.50
WERE Ten Dollars.

Men's Odd Suits, $5.00
WERE Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Men's Odd Suits, $7.00
WERE Ten and Twelve Dollars.

Men's Odd Suits, $10.00
WERE Fifteen, Sixteen and Eighteen Dollars.

Boys' Odd Suits, 4 to 12 years, $5.00
WERE Seven and Eight Dollars.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

The BEE HIVE.

A Few Special Under-priced Items For the Next Week.

10 dozen High Grade Mercerized Black Petticoats, full width, with stiffened flounce, at $1

9 dozen Print Wrappers, in dark blue and red ground, with wide flounce and separate waist lining, at 69c.

CORSETS. The "Kabo" Corsets, well-known as the best $1 corsets on the market. For a few days we shall offer them at 75c.

White Skirts, made of good cotton, with Hamburg flounce, worth 98c; special price 79c

Just received our new importation of Hamburg Edging and Inserting, in all widths and of the newest patterns at special good values, from 5c. a yard upwards.

Gilt Trimming Braid, all widths, at very lowest prices.

We have "this season's" new Belts at from 25c. upwards.

Be sure to ask for the "Red Star Stamps."

This Morning's News.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

British Plan for the South African War Unaltered.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Public attention has been again turned to South Africa by the despatch of reinforcements and the publication of Lord Roberts's mail despatches. Rumors have been in circulation that Mr. Chamberlain had reconsidered his South African policy and was contemplating a round-table conference with Mr. John Morley and Sir William Alfred V. Harcourt, and the recall of Sir Milner. The Daily Mail, however, says it is able to assert on Mr. Chamberlain's authority that the whole story is a fabrication, and that the government retains the most absolute confidence in Sir Alfred Milner.

Looking at all the circumstances, Lord Roberts says the campaign is "unique in the annals of war," and he pays the highest tribute to the gallantry and worth of the troops, declaring that "no finer force ever took the field under the British flag."

There is a general idea that the despatches have suffered considerable excision at the heads of the war office. They do not throw any further light on the summary retirement of General Colvile or many other matters regarding which the public is anxious to hear.

The appearance of bubonic plague at Cape Town seems likely to add to the difficulties of the situation. The authorities there have decided upon a wholesale extermination of rats. Should the disease spread, it will necessitate changes in the military arrangements.

Today, Sir Alfred Milner makes an other earnest appeal to employers to allow as many men as possible to enroll in the colonial mounted defence force.

From Delagoa Bay it is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots. The Boers held up a Natal mail train near Vlakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges, and the Boers then robbed the passengers, afterward allowing the train to proceed.

Lord Roberts's detail of the mail despatches, ranging from February 6 to November 15, 1900, were gazetted this evening. They fill 157 quarto pages and make up the official history of the war, although without throwing new light upon several interesting disputed subjects, such as the Sannas Post affair. Hundreds of officers, noncommissioned officers and men are favorably mentioned, including Lord Kitchener, who is referred to in warm terms. Sir Redvers Buller comes in for criticism.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

She Will Present Counter Proposals but Not a Flat Refusal.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a reply will soon be sent to the United States on its Nicaragua canal project. It will not comply with the Senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tantamount to such a refusal.

It will consist mainly in a counter proposal or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent, and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted.

In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed. On the basis of the Senate's amendments and the British counter-proposals now formulating, it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

ENVOYS OBJECTED.

Chinese Court Ascribed Troubles to Native Christians.

PEKIN, Feb. 8.—The foreign envoys met this morning to consider the edict presented by the Chinese plenipotentiaries regarding the suspension of examinations for five years, and also the punishment of officials guilty of not having suppressed outrages upon foreigners.

They objected to the wording of the edict, which made it seem that the troubles were entirely due to the actions of native Christians. Satisfactory in other respects, it was altered to suit the views of the envoys, and was then returned to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

It is reliably reported that more than 20,000 Mahometans have reappeared at Pekin during the last four weeks, with the object of creating disturbances during the Chinese celebrations at New Year. The Germans have accordingly issued an order that no one shall walk alone and no one go unarmed. The order directs the German troops to search all Chinese and never, under any consideration, to enter Chinese private houses on a visit unless in considerable number.

The more widely known the demands of the foreign envoys are among the Chinese, the more the belief spreads that the court will not accept them, especially the demand for the punishment of Tung Fu Hsiang, who practically controls the entire Chinese troops and who is now in the province of Kansu. With Prince Tuan, he would be able to hold out for an indefinite period.

The opinion is gaining ground among the generals that possibly a spring campaign against the province of Shensi will be necessary.

No answer to the latest communication from the foreign governments is expected from the court before Tuesday next at the earliest, but the envoys hope the reply will be satisfactory.

There is much enthusiasm among the Americans, soldiers and civilians, over the reported promotion of General Chaffee. All the foreign generals have called to tender him congratulations.

FURNISHING SUPPLIES.

Many Manila Business Men Have Relations with Filipinos.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Since the arrest of Theodore Carranza and D. M. Carman, a former Californian, who are charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, evidence has been rapidly developing tending to show that not the Carman company alone, but many business men in Manila have been having relations with the insurgents.

The secret service officers today brought from Pasanjan three natives, Cosme, Almonte and Llanos, members of General Cailles's insurgent committee in that district. The papers found on them were so personally incriminating that they were led to divulge damaging information concerning Carman and others not arrested. Cosme acknowledged he was Carman's partner in insurgent trading. Llanos has become distinguished by his oratory among the Filipinos.

The police learned that Fabella, an ex-presidente and ally of Carman in his Laguna de Bay dealings, has $10,000 in insurgent money deposited with the Spanish-Filipino bank at Manila. The officers confiscated this money. Manager Ballos of the bank, who had loaned Carman a considerable sum of money without security, is under suspicion.

New batches of incriminating evidence were received by the provost marshal today.

General Young, the commander of northwestern Luzon, is to return to the United States. General Bell, the provost marshal of Manila, will succeed him.

There had been considerable misunderstandings between the military and the new provincial officers at Benguet, based partly on the belief of the subordinate military officers that Provincial Secretary Scheerer has been an insurgent sympathizer. Mutual understandings have been reached, and the military in Benguet have been ordered to co-operate fully with the civil authorities.

Carman was preparing a small steamer to carry him to Japan on the day following the night of his arrest. He says he was contemplating a trip for his health, but asserts that his intention was to go to Mariveles, Luzon.

It has been ascertained that Fabella withdrew $10,000 of the funds of General Cailles's insurgent committee that had been deposited in the Spanish-Filipino bank, and invested it in two steamers and a tobacco concern. The police will seize the property.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THREE HELD UP.

Nominations of Generals Wood, Grant and Bell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the Senate committee on military affairs today, it was agreed to report favorably the nomination of General Nelson A. Miles to be lieutenant general, and also the three nominations to the office of major general under the army reorganization bill.

All the nominations to be brigadiers also were favorably acted upon, except those of General Leonard Wood, General Fred D. Grant and General Franklin Bell. These three were held up in order to permit further investigation.

It is said that in the committee there was no disagreement to the action taken. The feeling which prevailed was that Generals Wood, Bell and Grant had not seen sufficient military service to entitle them to promotion over many older and experienced officers. While it was stated that the action of the committee was not final, there was an impression that the confirmation of the other nominations should be made first.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Yesterday the boiler of the hot water heating apparatus in Ingraham block, East Providence, exploded, making a report which was heard at some distance, and drew the attention of everybody who happened to be in the vicinity of Watchemoket square. The boiler and connecting apparatus were completely wrecked. One piece struck a molasses barrel and smashed in the head, the contents flowing over a large part of the cellar. There was also a quantity of wrapping paper in the cellar and other goods, which were badly damaged or destroyed, and all the windows in the cellar, of which there were seven or eight, were demolished. The large store on the first floor was in an instant filled with escaping steam, but no one was injured. Two pieces of iron pipe were driven up through the floor, and several large windows were broken.

The farmers of the South county have practically completed their harvest, which will be one of the largest if not greatest ever cut, and in some cases may prove an embarrassment of riches. The crop secured, or in process, is of fine quality and is from 6½ to 10 inches in thickness. At Wood River Junction 10,000 tons of 8½ inch ice has been housed, 4,500 tons have been harvested at Richmond and Charlestown, 4,000 tons at South Kingstown, and 1,000 tons at Narragansett Pier. The North Kingstown harvest will not, when completed, fall far short of 6,000 tons.

The ice king is slowly but surely strengthening his grip on the upper part of Providence river, and yesterday the harbor was almost completely frozen over, and at daylight the shining corrugated surface extended down the river to Sabin's Point. The Pawtucket river above the Washington bridge was also frozen over from shore to shore, and there will be required but two or three more such cold days to make ice in this stream of sufficient thickness to seriously impede navigation. The ebb tide carried out a considerable quantity of ice in the harbor, and this banked up to eastward. Steamer Chester W. Chapin, Captain Appleby, arriving yesterday morning, found a great quantity of this heavy drift ice in the channel between Sabin's Point and Sassafras.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the five-year-old son of Gideon Roy, living at 688 North Main street, Pawtucket, was fatally burned. The boy, who is one of eight children of Mr. Roy, was left alone in the family kitchen while his mother was away for a short time shopping near by. The child, while passing a cylinder stove in the kitchen, at the side of which two holes had been pierced, caught his dress in one of the jagged iron projections surrounding one of these holes, and almost in an instant the young fellow's dress, which was of light cotton material, was ablaze. Before assistance could be rendered nearly all the child's clothing had been consumed by the flames and his body painfully burned from head to foot, death resulting from injuries before night.

The Sea View electric railway officials have not yet decided whether or not they will construct the spur track on Beach street at Narragansett Pier under the conditions granted by the ordinance recently passed by the district council, their chief objection being section 13, which limits the franchise to 14 years, with an added 12 months' notice. This section, the corporation claims, will seriously affect the selling of the company's bonds, a view, however, that is not entertained by many of the citizens, who are, they claim, in favor of the road's entrance upon the streets of the Pier, and who believe in the extension of the Sea View's rails to railway station and thence along the avenue to Earl's court, thence to the grounds of the "Country Club." These citizens, believing that, while in their opinion the objectionable 13 section will never be put in force, think it a wise precautionary measure.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mrs. Ava Coggeshall has gone to Boston to visit her two sons, William and Eugene Coggeshall.

Mr. Frank Slocum and Mr. Percy Sherman of Glen street are quite sick.

Master Jonathan Manchester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram P. Manchester, and Miss Gladys Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Sherman, are quite ill.

The attendance at the public schools is rather small on account of the stormy weather and bad walking.

Mrs. William Turner of Dighton is spending a week with her niece, Miss Mary Connors.

At a meeting held Friday evening in the Methodist vestry it was decided to begin the series of contemplated union meetings February 19, the first services to be held in the Friends' meeting house.

Mr. M. B. Means is spending the winter at Lakewood, N. J.

Rev. John Norbury and Mr. Frank Messenger are among the incorporators of the new "Faith Home" in East Providence.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mrs. Ida M. Brown, who has been visiting relatives in Newport, has returned home.

Mr. James T. Peckham and his son, Mr. John Peckham, are confined at home by the grip.

Mr. G. Clinton Smith is filling his ice house.

A horse belonging to Mr. Howard G. Peckham ran away Thursday afternoon. With a sleigh attached, he started near the First beach and after encountering a number of snowbanks the sleigh was finally overturned and Mr. Peckham was thrown out. The horse continued until it reached Mr. J. Overton Peckham's on Wapping road. The sleigh was nearly demolished.

Mr. Roger W. Sherman of Fairhaven, Mass., visited his sister in Newport yesterday.

Mrs. Tarbell, who resides at Mr. Albert Brown's on Third Beach road, slipped and fell a few days since, badly fracturing a leg.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Manchester entertained Thursday.

Mr. Howard R. Peckham spent Thursday in Providence.

TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Steamer Morgan, which has just arrived from Havana, brought back five of the American contractors who went down there, accompanied by divers and others, to bid on the contract for raising the wreck of American battleship Maine. There were 12 bids in all, that of a Chicago firm being accepted. Its offer was to raise the Maine at its own cost and give the United States government three per cent of the proceeds.

All the contractors agreed that the Maine could be raised, but that the job would be difficult. A coffer dam must be built entirely around the wreck. It will be constructed of long pilings, and then embanked with earth, making it watertight. Then the water can be pumped out of the inclosure, leaving the wreck exposed in the mud. Derricks and powerful lifting machinery will then be brought into use and the hull lifted from its bed of mud. If it can be patched up so that it will float, that will be done. If it cannot be raised it will be torn to pieces, while the coffer dam keeps back the water.

The divers found that the wreck had settled some 10 feet in the soft mud, the bottom of the ship being 60 feet below the low-tide mark. The cost of raising the vessel is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Its value when raised cannot be estimated, but some of the contractors thought it might be worth $100,000. One of the contractors thought that if the vessel could be floated it would be worth $1,000,000. The general impression was that it could not be floated.

The divers found two magazines in the vessel containing 200 tons of powder intact and uninjured. All the divers and surveyors agreed that the Maine had been blown up by a mine set off from a land battery.

THE ADDITIONAL PORK BILL.

(New York Sun.)

A supplementary measure for the distribution of the surplus and the consumption of war revenue has been reported from the busy and ingenious committee on public buildings and grounds. It raises the limit of cost heretofore fixed in the case of certain postoffices, court houses and custom houses in process of construction or to be constructed by the federal government.

In 39 government buildings in cities and towns of assorted sizes is an increase at a single stroke of about $2,000,000 over the amounts originally demanded and secured from previous Congresses. The total cost of these 39 buildings, if the additional pork is successfully extricated from the barrel, will be $7,120,000, plus whatever further extensions succeeding Congresses may complaisantly vote.

Not a dollar of the money carried by this bill will be appropriated by the Fifty-sixth Congress. If the bill passes, the present Congress merely authorizes the expenditure, under the lovely and convenient continuing contract system. The actual appropriations will be charged to subsequent Congresses.

The sundry civil bill, introduced by Mr. Cannon, appropriates for expenditure on public buildings for the next fiscal year $6,740,625. Less than half of the buildings included in the other list get anything at this session. Those that are provided for by direct appropriation receive only a small part of the amount authorized. Seattle, for example, gets $100,000, while the supplementary bill we are considering raises the previous limit for Seattle from $300,000 to $750,000, all of which must be voted at some future time. By this promising method, all cause of anxiety may be removed concerning the accumulation of a surplus from war taxes.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL WATERWAYS.

[A. H. Ford, in the Engineering Magazine.]

For more than 100 years after the commencement of Peter the Great's lifework the waterways were the only practical means of cheaply transporting the products of Russian soil and industry from one part of the vast domain to another. No other country is so prodigally endowed with navigable rivers. In European Russia alone fully 60,000 miles of inland waterway were navigable to the simple barges of those days. The rivers of Russia have their sources within a comparatively few miles of each other, all of the great streams rising within the area of the broad plateau of the north, so that it was no difficult feat to connect the headwaters of the numerous rivers. The construction of less than 4,000 miles of canals and canalized rivers, of less than 900 miles of actual canals, made it possible to travel by barge from Archangel, on the Arctic, to Astrakan on the Caspian, a distance of more than 3,650 miles from St. Petersburg to the foot of the Urals, from the Baltic to the Black Sea by three distinct routes, to say nothing of Moscow and numerous other inland cities, which were brought into direct communication with all parts of the empire.

How to Tell the Genuine.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

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This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.
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We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.
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OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.
Telephone 121-2.

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GEO. H. CHASE.
Room 4 over 187 Thames Street. (one flight.)

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64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars
Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

HAIR-HEALTH
The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves that it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed for it.
HAY'S Hair-Health has been a blessing to thousands who have become gray or bald. Hay's Hair-Health is a healthful hair food, restoring youthful color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Removes and prevents dandruff and stops falling and breaking of the hair. It is not a dye, and positively will not discolor the scalp, hands or clothing, and its use cannot be detected by your best friend.
Prevents hair falling after sea bathing or much perspiration.
One Bottle Does It.
HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH
LARGE 50c. BOTTLES
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED to restore gray, white or faded hair to youthful color and life. It acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment and positively produces luxuriant thick hair on bald heads.
"Not a Gray Hair Left," the testimony of hundreds of users. Hay's Hair-Health is a dainty dressing and a necessary adjunct to every toilet, and unlike other preparations, has healthful action on the roots of the hair, causing the hair to regain its original color, whether black, brown or golden.
At Leading Druggists.
FREE SOAP Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.
Cut out and sign this coupon in five days, take it to any of the following druggists and they will give you a large bottle of Hay's Hair-Health and a 25c. cake Harfina Medicated Soap, the best soap for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for Fifty cents; regular price, 75c. This offer good once only to same family. Redeemed by leading druggists everywhere at their shops only, or by the Philo Hay Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 60c. and this coupon.
GUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in the United States, who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing Philo Hay Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.
Name ....
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Remember the names "Hay's Hair-Health" and "Harfina Soap." Refuse all substitutes. Insist on having H. H. H.
Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:
WRIGHT, Washington Sq.; RED PHARMACY, 176 Thames St.; COLE, 302 Thames St.; WOOD, 106 Broadway.

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WE THINK YOU WILL AGREE WITH US WHEN YOU SEE
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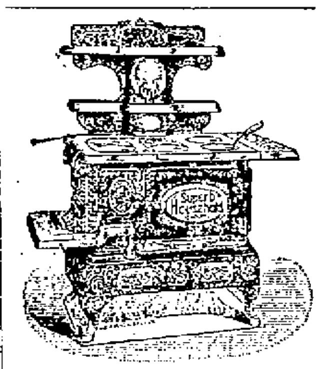

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We have just received a carload of sleighs and we wish you to examine them before buying elsewhere.
If you do not want to buy let us rent you one while the sleighing lasts.
Heavy blankets and robes at reasonable prices
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Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. Box 183.

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Stone Posts, Coping and Flag Stone OF ANY VARIETY.

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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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Contractor and Builder.
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ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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GENERAL HOUSE FITTER
Plumbing and Electric Work.
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

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161 & 165 Spring Street

The Newport Dry Goods Company.

As stock-taking day approaches the cut in prices becomes more liberal. Our only object in sacrificing goods at this sale is to get stock down to low-water mark before stock taking. Do your spring buying now—Kitchen Ware, Furniture, etc.—at save-money prices.

Fur Dept.
Imitation Mink Scarfs, 6 tails, was $3.50, for $2.25.
Astrachan Scarfs, 6 tails, worth $6, for this sale $3.50.
Alaska Sable Scarfs, 8 tails, $10, for $5.
Seal Collarettes, bear trimmed, were $4.25, now $3.50.
We have a few Muffs yet left to be closed out at about half price.

Cloak Dept.
A few Rainy-Day Skirts, to close for $1.19.
Dress Skirts, 89c.
Good Homespun Suits, suitable for spring wear; this sale $4.98.
A few Black Jackets, double breasted, worth $3.50, for $1.25.
A good line of Wrappers for 75c.
Black Satine Petticoats, worth 98c., for 69c.
Children's Reefers, odd lot, to close, 69c.

Dress Goods Dept.
54 in. Grey Homespuns, worth $1, for 69c. a yard.
Black Goods, novelties, 50c., for 10c.
Black Union Cashmere, 25c., for 12½c.
Homespun Plaids, in colors, worth 35c., for 20c.
Serges and plaids for children's dresses.
Rainy Day Skirting, mixed brown, heavy, 29c. a yard.
Black Rainy Day Skirting, very heavy, 39c. a yard.

Domestic Dept.
Extra Heavy Twilled Shaker Flannel, 5c. wide, 9c. a yard.
Extra value in Sheets, 81x90, for 39c.
Dish Cloths, 1 yard long, hemmed, for 5c. each.
Fringed Bedspreads, large size, rare value for $1.25, now $1.
5 pairs 12-4 Wool Blankets, reduced from $6 to $4.50.

Domestic Dept.
Good Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, for 19c. a yard.
25 yards Toweling for $1.
10 pairs Extra Heavy Blankets, worth $1.75, for this sale, $1.25.
25 pairs Damaged Colored Cotton Blankets, suitable for sheets, this sale 49c.
Chenille Table Covers, 1½ yards square, for 62c.
All-Wool Scarlet Blankets, $5 quality for $3.50.
Extra-Heavy Huck Towels, hemmed, 10c.
Table Felt, 49c. a yard.
Curtain Muslins, 9c., 10c. and 12½c. a yard.
Madras Muslins, were 25c., now 10c.
$4.98 Couch Covers, for $3.75.
Lace Curtains, new designs, 3 yards long, for $1.
Oilcloth Stair Tracking, 8c. a yard.
Table Oilcloth, 15c. a yard.
Dressmakers' Papier Mache Forms, just received, 69c. and 98c.

Underwear Dept.
Lot Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes 32 and 34 only. Regular 20c. quality, to close 10c. each.
Lot Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, odd sizes, slightly soiled. A bargain, 25c. each.
Everything left in Gloves and Mittens marked at prices to close at once.
A Bargain in Men's Suspenders at 10c.
Men's Cashmere Hose, natural and black. Regular 25c. quality, now 20c.
Boys' Double-Knee, Fast-Black Cotton Hose, extra value, for 12½c.
Best Quality Denim Overalls and Coats, 45c. each.
Great reductions on all our Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns to close at once.
Children's Flannelette Night Gowns for 37c.

Underwear Dept.
2 Specials in Ladies' White Cotton Underwear. Ladies' Cotton Night Gown, best quality of cotton, Hamburg trimmed neck and sleeve, yoke trimmed with 4 rows of 6 fine tucks each and 4 rows of Hamburg insertion. This week only 89c.
Ladies' Drawers, finest quality of cotton, hemstitched ruffle with 5 fine tucks. Regular 29c. quality; this week only 25c.
Ladies' Full-Size Knit Underskirts, white and grey. Was 25c., to close 17c.
1 lot Dressing Sacques, sizes 32 and 34. Regular 89c. quality; to close 50c.
1 lot Cotton Lace Trimming, assorted patterns and widths, 6 yards in piece, (by the piece only). 10c.
Only a few sizes left of Misses' Jackson Corset Waists. Regular 75c. quality, 39c.

Specials This Week.
"Vegatine Bouquet" Soap, 3 cakes to box, only 10c. a box.
Large Cake Fairy Soap 5c.
Another lot 2-quart White Rubber Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes for 50c.
Extra value All-Silk Plaid Ribbon, 1 inch wide, 15c. quality for 7c. a yard.
3½-inch Plain Wash Taffeta Ribbon, all colors, 12c. a yard.
Extra Large Size Spool Black Linen-Finished Thread 4c.
Good Quality Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Hair Brushes, 12c.
Paper Napkins, 100 for 10c.

Furniture Dept.
A good assortment of Chairs, Rockers of every description, at reduced prices.
Go-Carts at two-third their price.
2 pieces Fibre Carpeting left, worth 35c., to close 20c.

New Idea Fashions, All Patterns One Price.

166 and 168 Thames Street.

SHIP BILL DOOMED.

Allison and Aldrich Meet Frye's Challenge.

Prospect That an Extra Session Must be Held.

[Washington correspondence of the News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—As was predicted in this column last week, Senators Allison and Aldrich have taken up the "dare" put out by Mr. Frye two weeks ago, when he stated that he would not yield one moment of the remainder of the session to any other legislation until the ship subsidy bill was disposed of. It was seen at the time that this was a very foolish move on the part of those behind the bounty scheme, and dire things were predicted when Messrs. Aldrich and Allison got their heads together over the usual delay in the consideration of appropriation bills. Last Saturday a meeting of the Senate steering committee was called and the heads of the two big committees laid down the law to the Hanna-Frye combination. The choice was given them that they could either withdraw gracefully from the path of needed legislation or be forced aside by a decisive vote of a majority of the Senate. The crestfallen shipping men accepted the easy method and have been crowded out ever since.

Mr. Allison's action Tuesday in displacing the subsidy bill as the "unfinished business" and sending it back to the calendar, is regarded as a certain sign that he intends to crowd the bounty job out and leave it to its fate. Therefore there is wailing and gnashing of ship-owners' teeth in the capital and the merry clink of the subsidy lobby cash is no longer heard in the Senate restaurant.

Absolutely the latest idea in connection with the maritime bill is that advanced by Mr. Hanna, who states that he will accept the Clay amendment to the measure in order to get it through. The Clay amendment, so called, is nothing more than a bill for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which also appropriates $10,000,000 immediately for the purchase of the needed territory. It is thought that with this as a rider the bounty bill can be made a law, although the filibusters still threaten to kill the whole plan, as they claim that the new idea means nothing more than "You let me rob this fellow and I'll give you a share." All in all, things look bad for Mr. Hanna's bill and if it is passed it will be in extra session.

And as to this extra session. Congress is high up in the air over the matter, but it is safe to say even now that it cannot be avoided. Men like Senators Spooner, Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut and others, who have all along been against an extra term, now admit that there is no way out of it. Only two weeks remain for 10 big appropriation bills, the Philippine legislation and the Grout oleomargarine measure. If the House were not harnessed to the upper body there would be no extra session, but the members of "the most dignified body in the world" are too busily occupied in calling one another "gudgeons," "swell heads" and "graveyard humorists," with now and then a gentle reference to some colleague's "hide," to transact any business.

It looks very much as though the river and harbor bill will fail. The Senate committee has had it under consideration for more than three weeks, and even now cannot make any headway with the mass of jobs aggregating nearly $80,000,000. The venom of an entire session is in store for the measure when it comes up in the Senate, and as one Senator remarked "the fight will make the subsidy bill look like an unobjected pension matter." Whole state delegations are agog and the corridors are jammed with the big men from the home towns who are here to explain to the commerce committee that the future prosperity of the Union depends upon an appropriation for the Dead river at Jones's Crossing. To many members of the House the passage or rejection of an amendment means defeat or re-election, and herein lies the fearful interest in this seemingly commonplace measure. So intense is the excitement that one Western Representative grew pathetic when praying that the Senate committee should not strike out an appropriation for his district, last Tuesday. At the close of his remarks he solemnly tolled the following elegy:

"Woodman, spare that stream, strike it out, cast it out if you will, ... all our hope, all our life, from this bill. ... ever and ever that stream shall flow on ... old Willie river, our home Bullieen."

This in itself, well scattered over the home district, ought to send this Representative back next term by acclamation.

The Senate started on night sessions Wednesday night. The subsidy bill is being slowly ground out and the talk seems unending. One branch of the Democratic side, under Mr. Jones of Arkansas, favors a quitting game and believes that the best way is to allow the measure to be passed. The rest, under Mr. Bacon, threaten to talk from now until March 4, unless the bill is withdrawn.

Senator Wetmore secured the floor yesterday, after Mr. Sewell had refused to yield to a half-dozen others. The bland statesman from Rhode Island remained upon his feet until he was recognized and then reported a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue to General McClellan. He had the bill passed and then quietly remarked to Mr. Sewell that when a bill ought to be passed there was no use in objecting to it.

The renomination of Lieutenant General Miles by the President is generally regarded with great satisfaction by those who do business at the Capitol. The head of the army is a prime favorite here and while "office politics" form a daily portion of the routine at the War Department, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin have both met with another defeat in this matter.

It is not generally known that at the last moment, when the Military Academy bill was put upon its passage, Mr. Allen compelled the Senate to include the Naval Academy at Annapolis in the amendment for the prohibition of hazing, which was written to cover West Point. As the law stands today, any cadet at Annapolis who is found guilty of participating in hazing will be summarily dismissed and will be prohibited from ever entering the academy again or from receiving a commission in either the army or the navy.

The Presidential nomination bee is a-wing for 1904. The new probabilities who seem most likely are Senators Allison and Spooner. Mr. Allison has the endorsement of his party and has a splendid record. He is ambitious and will accept—so the wise ones say. On the other hand, Mr. Spooner is one of the hustlers in the new Republican party. He is a leader and a comparatively young man, to whom the councils of the men at the helm are an open book. He is known as "Jim Hill's man." Jim Hill is the cyclone who acquired the Great Northern railroad and who is the president of the Great Northwest. Mr. Hill wants his man in the White House for reasons of his own, the main one being that he desires to get a death hold on his friends the Rockefellers. Mr. Spooner is today the attorney for the Wisconsin Central railroad, Mr. Hill's richest branch, and promises to develop into a vote getter at any kind of a convention.

For the first time in 30 years the coming Congress will be without negro representation. The colored brother has always had one of his race in either the Senate or the House, but with the passage of Representative White of North Carolina, March 4, he will be an absent quantity. In referring to this, last week, Mr. White stated that the black man had not gone for good. "Phoenix-like," said he, "he will rise up and come again some day. My people are a rising people, full of potential force." Mr. White will not be missed in the House. He has ever been despised and shunned and his seat was in the quarantined "Cherokee strip," the row of chairs off in the dark on the Democratic side. He has sat alone during all his term except for a few brief weeks, when he was granted companionship. The seat beside that of the negro was assigned to Brigham Roberts, the erstwhile Representative from Utah.

J. SYME HASTINGS.

JACKET OF BLUE CLOTH.

The picture shows a close-fitting jacket of black cloth, with a short basque, forming a point in front and double-rounded tabs at the back. The jacket crosses and fastens with three ornamental buttons, the edge finished with a band of astrakhan. The basque, seams and top and wrists of the tight sleeves have a cord decoration, and there are bands of astrakhan at the wrists. The little guimpe and high collar are of astrakhan.

Although the princess form is considered the most elegant for bridal gowns, it is by no means obligatory, and all arrangements of skirts and high bodices may be adapted to the purpose, a train being understood as essential. The skirt should also be long enough in front so that the feet do not appear, even when the wearer is walking. Unless the bride

JACKET.

is heavily built, with broad shoulders, some corsage arrangement should be chosen which has the effect of widening them. A scarf tied across the bosom is also very pretty. A great many wide, draped corselet belts are seen which conceal the junction of the skirt and bodice. A fastening at the back of the bodice is to be avoided, as the back view of the bride is the one most generally seen by the guests. Fastenings under the arm are always preferable. The sleeves are very long and tight. Lace veils are fashionable, but expensive and not becoming, and have to be worn at the back of the head to avoid the awkward appearance of the design marring the features. Plain tulle is much prettier and is often selected on that account. With a lace veil the gown of plain satin is preferable to all others, but with the tulle veil there is a wide choice of gown material. The crown of orange blossom is very small, hardly more than a spray.

The $25 fine imposed by the justices in special sessions recently is the first public penalty for spitting in a public conveyance. As a business-like precedent it should have a much greater effect than the marks of individual contempt that until now have been the sole punishment of offenders in expectoration.—[New York World.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, ... the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents. Try it today.

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

[Sue Lincoln, in Saturday Evening Post.]

From the window of the chapel softly
sounds an organ's note,
Through the wintry Sabbath gloaming
drifting shreds of music float.
And the quiet and the firelight and the
sweetly solemn tunes
Bear me, dreaming, back to boyhood and
its Sunday afternoons;

When we gathered in the parlor, in the
parlor stiff and grand,
Where the haircloth chairs and sofas
stood arrayed, a gloomy band,
Where each queer oil portrait watched
us with a countenance of wood,
And the shells upon the whatnot in a
dustless splendor stood.

Then the quaint old parlor organ, with
the quaver in its tongue,
Seemed to tremble in its fervor as the
sacred songs were sung,
As we sang the homely anthems, sang
the glad revival hymns
Of the glory of the story and the light
no sorrow dims.

While the dusk grew ever deeper and
the evening settled down,
And the lamplit windows twinkled in
the drowsy little town,
Old and young we sang the chorus and
the echoes told it o'er
In the dear familiar voices, hushed or
scattered evermore.

From the windows of the chapel faint
and low the music dies,
And the picture in the firelight fades before
my tear-dimmed eyes,
But my wistful fancy, listening, hears
the night wind hum the tunes
That we sang there in the parlor on
those Sunday afternoons.

FANCIES.

Says a current item, "The empire of Morocco is the most important state without a newspaper." But there are a great many books in morocco.—[Boston Transcript.

"Does that young man next door to you play his trombone by ear or by note?"

"Neither. By brute force."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

"Do you think bachelors ought to be taxed?" asked Willie Wishington.

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I think the girls ought to make up purses and pay them bounties for not making homes unhappy."—[Washington Star.

Business man—What is your name, sir?

Applicant—Thomas K. K. K. Carter.

"What does the 'K. K. K.' stand for?"

"Nothing. The man who stood for me when I was christened stuttered."—[Philadelphia Record.

Harry—Girls take things so literally, you know.

Fred As for example?

Harry—Five years ago, when my sister was 25, I wished her many happy returns. And if you'll believe it, her twenty-fifth birthday returns regularly every year.—[Boston Transcript.

Mr. Newliwed—So you've been buying more useless truck! We have absolutely no use for those curtains. Haven't I told you to stop buying things just because they were cheap?

Mrs. Newliwed—Yes, my dear; and I've obeyed you. These curtains weren't at all cheap.—[Philadelphia Record.

"The reason people are not happy," said Mr. Meekton's wife, "is that they insist on misdirecting their energies."

"That's perfectly true, Henrietta," he answered. "I know so many husbands who insist on talking about 'The Ultimate Object of Modern Social Tendencies' and 'How Shall We Purify the Ballot,' when they ought to be putting their minds on the questions of whether the storm doors are locked for the night and the milk jar set out on the front porch."—[Washington Star.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

Knowledge is power.—Bacon.

Breakfast.

Bananas.
Cereal with Cream.
Lamb Chops. Creamed Potatoes.
Cracker Crumb Griddlecakes.
Rolls. Breakfast Tea.

Luncheon.

Fried Smelts, Tartare Sauce.
Baked Potatoes. Olives.
Individual Charlotte Russe.
Chocolate.

Dinner.

Pea Soup.
Saddle of Mutton.
Canned String Beans.
Potatoes au Gratin.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Brie Cheese. Crackers.
Cafe Noir.

Saddle of Mutton. Remove any superfluous fat from the saddle. Lightly sprinkle the meat with a mixture of two ounces of salt, half an ounce of black pepper and a quarter of an ounce each of ground cloves, mace and nutmeg. After 24 hours wash off the spices, dry the meat thoroughly, and roast in the usual way, basting constantly with one and a half pints of stock. Thicken the gravy and add a glass of port wine. Serve with red currant jelly.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

[Washington Star.]

Daily reports from the White House show that since the passage of the army bill the number of the President's callers has materially increased. Distinguished gentlemen tread upon each other's heels, so fast they follow. 'Tis natural, and 'tis well. That piece of legislation has put a great many snug berths at the disposal of the President, and there are many applications for them. Senators and Representatives who opposed the measure and filled the air with warnings about Caesarism and the empire are now in line with those who supported it, and equally solicitous for favors for constituents in the distribution. The President will probably make no distinctions. He has a saving sense of humor, and is above everyday resentments. Every section of the country and all political parties are entitled to recognition, and will receive it. The reorganized army should reflect the best the country has to show of patriotism and capacity, and it is good to feel that men measuring up to this standard are to be found in every state of the Union. The President may be relied upon, therefore, and will not find it difficult to acquit himself well of his present duty. The nominations already made to fill the higher ranks may be accepted as evidence to this effect.

It is but fair, however, to point out that those anti-imperialists who would share in the distribution of these places which carry such menace to the government should be exceedingly careful in their recommendations to the President. He must lean upon others, for information about applicants. He cannot be expected to have knowledge of his own on the subject except in a very few cases. He wants good men—men who will serve the country well and reflect credit on their sponsors. He wants them to be faithful soldiers of the republic, and not subservient tools of a despot scheming at the behests of capitalists and syndicates to overturn the government. He wants them to be ready and willing dood-letters when blood-letting is imperative, but not cruel machines for the extermination of men, for amusement or ambition's sake. In a word, he wants them to be worthy of the country and its uniform, and as unlike as possible the idea of a soldier advanced by those who in the interests of Aguinaldo tried to defeat the passage of the army bill.

PERSONALS.

....The French premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is confined to his bed, but expects to recover his usual health in a few days.

....It is rumored that Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia will marry Princess Ena of Battenberg, daughter of Princess Beatrice.

....The recumbent statue of the late Queen Victoria, chiselled 30 years ago is being prepared for its place on top of the sarcophagus by the side of the prince consort's statue.

....The attack of influenza from which Queen Sophia of Sweden is suffering continues to be accompanied by fever and sleeplessness, but Her Majesty is in no immediate danger.

....A sudden change for the worse has taken place in the condition of Maurice Thompson, the author, who has been ill nearly two months. His relatives have been summoned, and hope for his recovery has been practically abandoned.

....It is reported that King Edward will appoint Sir Dighton MacNaghten Probyn, for many years comptroller and treasurer of the household of the Prince of Wales, to be keeper of the privy purse, and that he will retain Sir Francis Knollys as his private secretary.

....King Edward, it is semi-officially asserted, desires it to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales until after his visit to the colonies. An interregnum without the title is considered desirable. Definite preparations are being made for the duke's trip.

....The death of General Benjamin M. Prentiss, one of the oldest generals of volunteers of the civil war occurred at his home in Bethany, Mo., yesterday. He defeated Generals Holmes and Price at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1862, and resigned in October of the same year. He was known as "the Hero of Shiloh." He was the last survivor of the Fitzjohn Porter court-martial and was a prominent Grand Army man. General Prentiss was specially known for the important part he took in the battle of Shiloh, in connection with General Grant.

HOW DEWEY WAS HAZED.

Admiral Dewey was asked recently by the Washington correspondent of the New York World if he had been hazed while at Annapolis. "Well," said he, "if eating dough, chawing the end of a hawser, going around with a shingle down my back drinking vinegar without putting my nose in the glass and such other trifles is being hazed, I shouldn't wonder if I was."

To Be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the multitudes begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Feb. 1, 1901.

Sledding Notice.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 10, of Chapter 12, of the City Ordinances the following named streets are hereby designated as coasting places for

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY:

Sanford Street, North Baptist Street, Sherman Street, Mary Street, Barney Street, Extension Street, Washington Square (north side), Ayrault Street and Walnut Street.

DOUBLE SLEDS

may be used on Mann Avenue, Everett Street, Catherine Street (east end of R. I. Ave.), Rhode Island Avenue, Narragansett Avenue (west of Spring Street), Walnut Street, but not Cherry Street.

By order of

B. H. RICHARDS,
Chief of Police.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Chase's Dyspepsia Cure FREE

We want every sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, intestinal indigestion, heartburn or any stomach ill (save cancer) to try CHASE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE FREE OF ALL COST.

Simply send your name and address and a free trial bottle will be sent at once. It will put you on the road to a speedy and permanent cure by toning up the stomach and making digestion easy.

CHASE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the only remedy that restores the digestive organs to their natural condition and affords instant relief. A trial convinces the doubting and discouraged dyspeptic. It makes him one of the happiest instead of one of the most wretched of mortals, and our staunch friend. Simply send name and address—no money.

CHASE MFG. CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

A Postal Card to us will bring you a bottle free

OPTICIANS.

One Pair of Eyes

To a lifetime and still you neglect and abuse them. YOUR EYES MAY NEED ATTENTION. Need it badly; why don't you give it to them? You put it off from day to day. Do you know the risk you run? Every day's delay means added danger to your health and eyesight. We provide GLASSES to meet every need of vision and our charges are moderate. Broken lenses replaced and frames repaired. Examination free

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians
162 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

DO THEY FIT

You may have glasses that fit the eyes, but do they fit the face? I see that they are right for both. The eyes, of course, are of the most importance, but you should not neglect the face.

I make seeing easier, but don't spoil your appearance by doing it.

L. H. Vaughan, Optician, Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS SOON,

And make further reductions in prices of all our stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

To close them out at once.

AN OFFER IS WANTED

For about 100 feet of Shelving, Chairs, Showcase, Plate-Glass Mirror and all other Store Fixtures.

No reasonable offer refused for anything in our store; all must go at some price.

NORMAN,
160 Thames Street.

TIME TO LEAVE

off wearing that old pair of ... them on the ... as to the ... both out of ... style and ... new pair of Martin's. The new shoes will go to the ... in comparison to ... beauty, ... wonder why you didn't discard the veterans long ago.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
... Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Seabury Co.

Will continue their

Clearance Sale

THIS WEEK.

214 Thames Street.

GROCERIES.

OUR TRADE WINNERS
Are Also Bargains for You.

Roasting Chickens, 15c. a lb.
Fancy Vermont Turkeys, 15c. a lb.
Fancy Fowl, 12c. a lb.
Great Bargains in Beef, Mutton and Pork.
17 lbs. Sugar $1.
Best Haxall Flour, per bbl. $5.25
We carry a large stock of Crosse & Blackwell's Imported Jams, Jellies and Vinegars always in stock.

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET
165 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 155-3.

California Navel Oranges.

We have just received a fancy mark of selected California Navel Oranges, and to move them quick we will sell at the following prices:

Good Size, 20c. a doz.
Large, 25c. a doz.
Extra Large, 30c. a doz.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 339-5.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

All my COFFEES are freshly roasted and warranted to give satisfaction. If you want good Coffee try them!

Extra Padang Java, 36c. Mixed with equal parts Mocha, 34c.; 3 lbs. for $1.
Best Arabian Mocha Coffee, 32c.
Best Bogota Coffee, 32c.
Best Maracaibo Coffee, 22c.; 5 1-4 lbs $1.
Best Santos, 20c.; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Rio, 20c.; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Liberian, 22c.; 5 lbs. for $1.
Try my celebrated
B & M Coffee, 32c.; 5 lbs. at 30c.; 10 lbs. at 29c.
All above are in the berry and are mixed and ground to order.

C. SHERMAN & CO.
215 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 351-2.

The Genuine Diamond Creamery Butter,
28c. per lb., 3 3-4 lbs. for $1.

FANCY NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
50c. a gallon.

WEBB'S CREAM SUGAR CORN
10c. per can; $2 per case.

EXTRA NICE EVAPORATED APPLES,
3 lbs. for 25c.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's
160 BROADWAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MUSIC.

700 Standard Pieces at 10c. per copy.
Schirmer's Library Complete of Classical Music.
Presser's Publications in stock.
Popular Music at half price.

JOHN ROGERS,
240 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 214-2.

GROCERIES.

BEANS.

Very Small California Pea Beans,
California Lima Beans,
Red Kidney Beans,
Yellow Eye Beans,
New Black Beans and
Medium Beans.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY

—AT—

James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.

3 1-2 lbs. best Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.

7 lbs. good Coffee for $1.

25-lb. box large Prunes, $2.25.

Half bbl. Rolled Oats, $2.10.

$5.25

Buys a barrel of

Washburn Crosby's Triple Ex. Flour.

This is the brand of flour that has made them famous. It is their standard of excellence and the one brand that they make the same uniform quality at all times. It is their original brand and there is none better made.

We are also selling Pillsbury's Best Flour at same price, $5.25.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's,
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
Telephone 356-3.

Having bought the
MARKET AND GROCERY BUSINESS
of A. Brown,
108 THAMES STREET,
I will open the store on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901, and will be glad to see all my friends.
DAVID, ...

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut!

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the ..., 39 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Wooden ware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, also also Pails, Tubs, ... Rubber Plants, Thistles, Jadoo Fibre and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County Seed Potatoes is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS,

Business Office, down stairs, 17-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 322-4

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines or less, nonpareil type (or two-thirds of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed [illegible] insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used [illegible] at extra charge if all metal; "wood bases" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertising through the **daily and weekly** papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Some recent announcements from Yale indicate that the universities have made long progress in adapting their methods to the present state of knowledge. President Hadley has announced that the elective principle has been applied to all the studies of the Sophomore year, and the full course may be covered in three years. Only a trace remains in our leading institutions of what was a generation or two ago the greater part of a liberal education.

For ages this consisted of little more than the study of Latin and Greek, for there was little else to study. Mathematics existed, but prior to the era of science there was little disposition to study it. There was scarcely any literature in English, French and German when the university system was established, and as it came into existence it was able to pry open the university doors but a trifle. Of science there was of course nothing. Economic and social studies were scarcely dreamed of a century ago. History was little more than the biographies of monarchs and commanders, with some dressing of court scandals.

When it became necessary to make some room in colleges for vernacular literature, mathematics and natural science it was accomplished by raising the standards of admission; the preparatory schools had to teach more Latin and Greek in order to afford the college a chance to teach psychology, political economy and other modern studies. As modern studies increased in number and had to be given places in the college curriculum this process was repeated until the preparatory schools were doing a good part of what the colleges had done early in the century, and young men entered college at about the age at which their grandfathers graduated.

But at the other end of the line there was another process. A century ago the professions were taught not in schools, but in the offices of lawyers and physicians and the studies of clergymen. When schools began to do this work all that there was to teach could be taught in a year. As the preparation for the ministry involved Greek and Hebrew this course was somewhat longer. Until very recently courses of instruction in the best medical schools were only a year long, and when it began to be demanded that medical students should spend two years at a medical college they simply duplicated the course.

All this has been changed. The legal courses cover three years, and there are post graduate courses. Medical courses have grown from two to three and are growing to four years. Law courses have been prolonged. A young man cannot complete such a course until he is, in most cases, twenty-five, and oftentimes [illegible]. But he cannot wait until then before beginning his work. To make room for what is now demanded in the way of professional studies the colleges have to surrender some of their time. Harvard began and Yale has followed, making it possible to take the college course in three years. But to do this all Greek and all or nearly all Latin had to be optional, and the time given to studies, many of which have become important only within fifty years. [illegible]

QUEENS.

[illegible] Victoria and Maria Theresa were much alike. The spirited and beautiful Queen of Hungary brought even rugged Carlyle to say: "Most brave, high and pious-minded; beautiful, too, and radiant with good nature, though of temper that will easily catch fire, there is, perhaps, no nobler woman then living." At the time of her marriage the English minister to Austria wrote of Maria Theresa as a princess of the highest spirit, already reasoning, already entering into affairs, and of a temper formed for rule and ambition, and yet so fond of the ducal spouse that if she slept it was only to dream of him, and if she woke it was only to talk of him. At the end of her long period of widowhood her last allusion was to her husband whose loss had been a lasting distress, and she died with the words on her lips, "To thee I am coming."

To all the gentle and tactful and womanly qualities that graced Victoria, Maria Theresa added energy, fascination of manner and appearance, and eloquence. She could stir her people into tears, admiration and love that knew no bounds when she asked for a following. Her life was the more eventful and tragic, but in royal and domestic virtues the two empress queens were not far apart. Maria Theresa was a power in church as well as in state. She prohibited the rack in all her dominions, she abolished the order of Jesuits, she suppressed the Inquisition in Milan, and forbade the admission to convents of those below the age of 25. She also founded schools and encouraged art, and improved the ways of agriculture. She was a true mother to her people, as well as their sovereign. The action that is not to her credit is the part she took in the partition of Poland. Take it all in all, she still ranks as the queen of queens, one to whom her states owed their assured power, and one to whom her people owed a vast increase in the arts and in the virtues of high civilization.

SOROSIS IN UNHAPPY MOOD.

Sorosis is deeply stirred over a paper prepared and read by one of its members. The subject was China, and in it the fair writer attacked the missionaries in a way that was not pious, and the treatment of the Chinese by the allies in a way that was not patriotic. Instead of laughing it off and as merely unwise to air one's extreme opinions in a mixed assemblage, the women are as a rule very indignant that such iconoclastic stuff should have been sprung on them. Those who have faith in the noble men and women who go to foreign lands with holy purpose were indignant at hearing that it is "a gospel of grab" our missionaries teach in China, and those that love their country did not enjoy hearing a pert little woman say that she wondered how an American "could look a Chinaman in the face, much less send missionaries to convert him." Sorosis has not been so much upset since its president got fooled in an advertising scheme.

TAMMANY'S ANTI-VICE CRUSADE.

The Tammany vice investigation committee of five will probably make no report of its part of the anti-vice crusade in New York city. At the annual meeting of the Tammany executive committee last evening Mr. Lewis Nixon attempted to present his report of the vice committee's investigation, but when it was found that the report would severely censure a number of officials who are prominent in the Tammany management pressure was brought to bear upon him and he was induced to report progress merely. No one except possibly Mr. Nixon, expected that a fair statement of the condition of things in New York would be allowed, and he probably by this time has learned his lesson and nothing more will be heard of the committee's investigations.

The Senate is inclined to hold up some of the nominations for general officers in the army, and the advancement of Wood, Grant and Bell is thereby imperilled. The regular army officers who have been jumped in the promotions are said to be at the bottom of the Senate's action. There is considerable jealousy in the army and altogether too much interference by the officers with legislation.

Queen Wilhelmina is one of the richest sovereigns in the world. With an allowance of $15,000,000 from the civil list and a private fortune there is little danger of her coming to want. The prince consort is allowed the interest on [illegible] and probably can get along on that without asking his royal spouse for a guilder.

The deadlock in Delaware is still on and the Addicks supporters are persistent in refusing all offers of compromise which do not include the election of their chief. Their idea of a compromise is an agreement only with their own way of thinking.

The ship subsidy bill is still tossed about on tempestuous seas and there is little chance that it will reach the desired haven. Its navigators are having a hard time steering the craft to port.

The latest trade combination is one that includes all the sewing silk manufactures of the United States, which are to be under the control of English capitalists.

IMPORTANT DAYS IN FEBRUARY.

In the ancient calendar there was no such month as February. The Romulian system was complete without it. In the reign of the Roman Numa, about 770 B. C., two months were added to the calendar, January at beginning and February at the end, and this arrangement continued until 452 B. C., when the decemvirs placed February after January, the second place in the Roman year.

The ancient name Februarius was derived from the verb februare, meaning to purify, or from Februa, the Roman festival of expiation and lustration, which was celebrated during the latter part of the month. In February also the Lupercalia was held and women were purified by the priests of Pan Lycaeus at that festival, which was really the forerunner of Valentine's day. History does not give the Roman Lupercalia a good name.

Among the Romans the month of February had originally 29 days in an ordinary year, but when the senate decreed that the eighth month should bear the name of Augustus, a day was taken from February and given to August, which had then only 30, in order that it might not be inferior to July. They were consistent hero-worshippers in those days.

The most generally noted days in February are Candlemas and St. Valentine's day. Candle-carrying on Candlemas day was customary in England up to the time of its abolition by an order in council in the third year of the reign of Edward VI.

The festival of St. Valentine's day comes on the fourteenth of the month, and is or was more correctly celebrated in England, Scotland and in different parts of the continent by a very peculiar and amusing custom. On the eve of St. Valentine's day a number of young people would assemble and inscribe upon little billets the names of an equal number of maids and bachelors of their acquaintance. The whole lot would then be thrown into a receptacle of some sort and then drawn out lottery-wise, care being taken, of course, that each should draw one of the opposite sex. This is a direct survival of the Roman Lupercal festivity.

These two are the principal festivals of almost international recognition which February contains. In addition to these, however, the people of the United States will celebrate February 22 the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the birthday of the Father of His Country, and on the twelfth the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

February has always been fruitful of important events. The one most recently prominent, because of its far-reaching consequences, was the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898.

IMPORTANCE OF TACT.

[Philadelphia Press.]

It was a Frenchman who once said that "A want of tact is worse than a crime." Applied to the social side of life his statement must go unchallenged, for if there is one thing above all others that Mrs. Grundy requires in her devotees it is the savoir faire to say and do the right thing at the right time.

Like the diplomat, the woman who would be popular in society must be a combination of many things. She should have a pleasing exterior, know how to dress, and have sufficient means to maintain her position. But above all, she must possess the essential quality of tact, in order to meet the situations which are continually presenting themselves.

Unfortunately, the happy faculty of knowing the right thing to do at a critical moment is, to a large extent, a natural gift. But the apt remark that relieves some one from an embarrassing situation is more often than not the result of a kind heart.

Every one knows the story of the awkward guest at a dinner who accidentally broke a very handsome plate. The hostess, seeing his confusion, promptly broke the one at her own place, remarking: "It really does not matter in the least, you see how easily they break, anyway."

Probably the following episode is not as well known: A certain youth had been presented to a very charming young woman, and thoughtlessly began making uncomplimentary remarks about the people present. Finally, noticing her heightening color at some particularly disparaging statement about one of the guests, he said: "I beg your pardon, maybe he is some relation of yours."

"No," replied the young woman with remarkable presence of mind, "only a connection by marriage." And she turned the subject of the conversation. The youth subsequently learned that the person was her father.

Rather different is the faux pas credited to a society matron. She gave a large ball, which was the subject of conversation for some time afterward, not on account of its brilliancy, but for some of the unique things said and done by the hostess.

One remark may serve as an example. The guests were taking their departure, and the hostess stood by the drawing room door and shook hands with each one before leaving. Finally a shy debutante approached and, holding out her hand, the elder woman remarked: "Good night, Miss Smith, I am so sorry you had such a stupid time. You had only one man all evening." The girl turned scarlet, but the men standing near her relieved the situation by giving away to peals of laughter, showing the hostess how tactless she had been.

SNAILS SCARCE AND HIGH.

[New York Post.]

There is a scarcity of snails. Importing firms have not been able to obtain the quantities ordered on account of the drought and warm weather last season in France, which killed great numbers, and as a consequence snails are bringing very good prices—the unprepared snails bringing $1.25 a hundred, and those dressed for the market 20 cents a dozen.

It is estimated that during the height of the season from 30,000 to 35,000 snails are imported to this city each week, and the number received during the entire season, which is limited by cool weather, varies from 500,000 to 750,000.

Most of the edible snails are imported from Burgundy or southern France, where after the grapes have been gathered in the large vineyards the wine merchants turn their attention to the second crop, which consists of snails. These little creatures feed upon the grapevine leaves.

The snail as a food is as popular in France as the oyster in this country, and the French people consume as many in one day as they export to this country during a whole season. In France it costs in the neighborhood of four cents a hundred to gather them, and families pay from 12 to 15 cents a dozen for the best specimens, but when served in a [illegible] they come as high as a franc and a half, or about 30 cents, a dozen. In the New York restaurants snails cost 20 cents a dozen. They are considered a wholesome diet for consumptives, who eat them raw. There is also a medicinal paste made of the snail which is used [illegible]. A few years ago [illegible] at the present time there is an importation of 20 [illegible].

Not long ago snail farming was tried in New Jersey, but it failed, the reason given for the failure being that the snail was too slow for this country.

A TRAVELING LAKE IN ASIA.

Strange Migrations of a Body of Water in Chinese Turkestan.

[New York Sun.]

When Speke reached a telegraph wire after discovering the Victoria Nyanza he sent the laconic message: "The Nile is settled." Dr. Sven Hedin was almost equally terse, a few months ago, when he announced the solution of a vexed geographical problem. "The Lob-nor question is solved," he telegraphed.

The details of his interesting discovery have recently reached Sweden. His evidence shows that he has cleared up a mystery that had puzzled geographers. Old Chinese maps of Turkestan show a large salt lake among the sand wastes north of the giant Altyn-tag range which forms the northern boundary of Tibet. It receives the waters of the Tarim river and other streams, or all that is left after they have flowed hundreds of miles through desert sands. It is Lake Lob, or Lob-nor, as the natives call it, the word nor meaning lake.

In 1876 the Russian explorer Prjevalsky was the first white traveler to reach Lob-nor. He found it considerably south of the position assigned to it by the Chinese and attributed the fact to the inaccuracy of the Chinese maps. This view was accepted until after Dr. Hedin visited the lake in 1896 and returned home with another theory which he supported with a series of nine maps of the lake, including those of Prjevalsky and his own Chinese charts, one dating as far back as 1720. These maps showed that the Chinese had assigned different positions to the lake at various times, these positions lying approximately in a north and south direction.

Prjevalsky showed it south of all the locations marked on the Chinese charts; but when Hedin visited the lake he found Prjevalsky's Lob-nor represented only by narrow basins in which the water was only eight inches deep with a good deal of marsh, while the main body of water was farther north. The attainments of the Chinese as cartographers entitle them to respect and Hedin reached the conclusion that all these nine maps showed the position of the lake, at various epochs, with approximate accuracy; that in fact the lake is not stationary but within the past two centuries it has moved about 40 miles to the south and is now moving north again.

This theory was received by Russian geographers with much hilarity. They pinned their faith to the accuracy of Prjevalsky and accepted his view that the Chinese charts were untrustworthy. The question was particularly interesting because it involved a difference of opinion among experts who had been on the ground, both the Russian and the Swedish explorers being known as men of high scientific attainments.

One of the purposes of the present visit of Hedin to Chinese Turkestan was to seek for a solution of the Lob-nor problem. According to his report, which seems conclusive, he has found it a considerable distance to the north of the original position of the lake. He has discovered the original bed of the lake as it is marked on the Chinese maps of the eighteenth century. It took him 12 hours to cross this old lakebed, which consists of horizontal layers of mud banks in which there are millions of shells of salt water mussels, showing that this sterile ground once teemed with life.

Around the edges of the lake bed are salt formations and dead forests, and on parts of the ancient border of the lake he found the ruins of wooden houses and temples that had probably been devoted to the worship of Buddha. He concludes that the basin discovered by Prjevalsky is a quite modern formation and that, in fact, the lake can be assigned to no fixed position for any great length of time.

Hedin's explanation of the migration of this large lake is interesting. He says that vast quantities of dust and sand are driven west by the prevailing east winds and spread over the surface in this lake region. The Tarim and other rivers also bring down matter in suspension and deposit the mud in the reservoir district. The result is that the region where the waters accumulate is now practically on a dead level and it requires only the formation of mud flats or sand dunes a little above the general level to change the position of the main water receptacle, which seems to oscillate to the south and then back to the north.

Considering the fun that the Russians enjoyed at Hedin's expense, it is perhaps natural that he should indulge in a little jubilation. "This discovery," he writes, "filled me with joy. Those Russian geographers who still maintain that Prjevalsky was right may say what they please. Their arguments to the contrary cannot do away with the plain facts as I have seen them."

WOMEN WHO ORDER DINNERS.

[New York Post.]

The shopping agent has been conspicuous for more than 10 years now, but it is only in the last few months that some of them have opened a new sub-industry in the ordering of dinners. Those who have a regular clientele do not care to increase it, as it is difficult for one woman to care for more than 20 patrons. Those who have a small clientele usually increase it through their customers or else by leaving cards at the women's exchanges. One of these shopping agents was asked about the progress of her business.

"I have about all I can attend to," she answered; "in fact, if I accepted a new client I would be compelled to give up an old one on account of my time. It is a good trade, but it is not so simple as it seems. I collect the excellent little receipt books which are distributed by food manufacturers, and also the price lists of the leading department store markets and groceries. The price lists I leave with my clients and I keep a copy myself, but I generally can quote every item from memory. In the morning I rise early and read bargain sale notices in the papers and then start off to call upon my customers. Each gives me a lot of orders. Occasionally she has a dinner party, a reception, or does preserving or pickling—then the order is much larger. I talk fast and travel fast, so as to reach the stores in time for their first or second delivery by the store-wagons.

"For my work I receive a commission of five per cent upon my purchases. My customers find, they say, that the commission is much less than the difference between what I secure their goods for and what they would pay themselves at the smaller stores. Occasionally I secure great bargains and then I make an additional profit for myself. Once I attended an auction and bought several hundred cans of vegetables and meats at about 20 cents on the dollar, which I sold to my consumers at 80 cents on the dollar. Another time I secured a lot of first-class home-made preserves in glass jars. My business is strictly cash, as I could not afford to take the risk of carrying large accounts for all my consumers. It is an education to me, as nearly every one of my patrons now and then hears of some odd dish which she wants to try. What is odd to her is not so to me necessarily, but frequently I am surprised. One, for example, ordered lampreys the other day, another desired a box of Bombay ducks, which are not ducks, but fishes; a third wanted canned Danish fish-balls.

"In the pursuit of my trade I have visited the various foreign colonies of the city and also the docks on the East River, where the steamers come in with fruits and vegetables from the West Indies and Central America. The only drawback I find is that some of my clients live far away from the others. My favorites are eight who live in a large apartment-house, and if I could have my way I'd have all my patrons residing under the same roof.

"Do I have to be an expert? I was not when I started, but inside of a few weeks I had had so much experience that I was a thorough judge of provisions, meats, fish and poultry. When I start with a customer it is always the lady of the house, but before a week has gone by the husband notices the change, and after that he is my strongest advocate. Men, I notice, are much more careful and more demanding in matters of food than are women."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Snow in north, rain or snow in south, portions, with rising temperature tonight; Sunday, clearing; brisk northeasterly winds, becoming high on the coast and shifting to northwesterly by Sunday.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Snow or rain tonight and Sunday morning, followed by clearing weather; warmer; northeast winds, increasing and becoming northwest Sunday.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The area of low barometer which covered the lower Missouri valley and western Gulf states yesterday morning has moved northeastward to the Middle states, still retaining two centres, one off the middle Atlantic coast and the other over Ohio. The weather is cloudy over the country east of the Mississippi river, with snow in the lake region and scattered rains in the Southern states. The temperature has fallen in the central valleys and risen in the Middle states and lower lake region. At 8 a. m. it was 6 at Eastport and Portland, Me., Northfield, Vt., 0, Boston 14, New York 20, Albany 4, Washington 28, Jacksonville 68, New Orleans 54, St. Louis 28, Chicago 24, St. Paul 8, Bismarck 0, Omaha 2, Denver 6 below, San Francisco 42, Portland 23.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	20	35	31
Barometer,	29.80	29.72	29.70
Wind,	W	N W	W
Weather,	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Sun rises .... 6 h 50 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 03 m
Moon rises .... 23 h 25 m
Length of day .... 10 h 13 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 11 m
High water .... 11 h 25 m; 23 h 50 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Sun rises .... 6 h 49 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 10 m
Moon rises .... — h — m
Length of day .... 10 h 21 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 17 m
High water .... 12 h 11 m; — h — m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Sun rises .... 6 h 47 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 11 m
Moon rises .... 0 h 22 m
Length of day .... 10 h 24 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 20 m
High water .... 0 h 46 m; 13 h 06 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Sun rises .... 6 h 46 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 12 m
Moon rises .... 1 h 20 m
Length of day .... 10 h 26 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 22 m
High water .... 1 h 41 m; 14 h 14 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Sun rises .... 6 h 44 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 13 m
Moon rises .... 2 h 15 m
Length of day .... 10 h 29 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 25 m
High water .... 2 h 28 m; 15 h 21 m

Moon's Phases,

Last Quarter, February 11, 13 h 12 m, W.
New Moon, February 18, 21 h 15 m, W.
First Quarter, February 25, 13 h 33 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 01 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Lee—Purple Wing; 7th page.
S. Hart—Napoleon; 8th page.
Sales, etc., at Auction; 6th page.
Wanted—Chambermaid; 7th page.
Levi Norbury—Pork, etc.; 7th page.
Portsmouth—Living Whist; 5th page.
Cline's Dyspepsia Cure Free; 2d page.
Opera House—"Universal Bread;" 5th page.
DuBois & Eldridge—Real Estate; 6th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—"A Heap of Heat;" 1st page.
Chase & Sanborn's "Original Package" Teas; 6th
Metropolitan Stock Ex.—Stocks, Bonds, etc.; 7th
Newport & F. R. St. Ry. Co.—Time Table; 6th
J. A. & H. H. Barker—Live Pullets for Sale; 1st

A. W. LUTHER,

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BORN.

BROOKS—In Jamestown, 8th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brooks.

DIED.

BENNETT—In this city, 7th inst., Mary E., widow of Benjamin P. Bennett, in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 71 Division street, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at option of family.
Providence papers please copy.
GIFFORD—In Westport, Mass., 7th inst., Sarah P. Gifford, in her 81st year.
HANDY—In Providence, 8th inst., William W. Handy, in his 57th year.
POTTER—In Providence, 8th inst., Sarah, widow of George T. Potter, in her 75th year.
POLLITT—In Providence, 8th inst., Jane, wife of Richard Pollitt, in her 70th year.
BREITENSTEIN—In Providence, 7th inst., Rudolph H. Breitenstein, in his 63th year.
TOWNE—In Providence, 6th inst., Adelaide Clark, widow of Aaron Towne, in her 66th year.
FREEMAN—In Providence, 7th inst., Henry A. Freeman, in his 61th year.
GREENE—In Pawtucket, 7th inst., Esek C. Greene, in his 67th year.
BAILEY—In Manton, 6th inst., Elizabeth Bailey, in her 83d year.
CASHMAN—On Feb. 4th, in Utica, N. Y., Joseph F. Cashman, beloved husband of Lizzie F. Miller of this city, in his 29th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames St. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

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Half house, 27 Howard Street,	$16.00
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Tenement, Warner Street,	13.00
Tenement, Warner Street,	12.00
Tenement, Appleby Street,	11.00

For Sale.

Cottage, Warner Street,	$1,800
Cottage, Clinton Avenue,	1,600
Two Cottages, Third Street, for	7,000
Lot, Third Street,	600
Thames Street property,	3,000

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SIMEON HAZARD, 94 Broadway,
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FOR SALE.

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Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. E. E. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 325, Newport.

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Light Brahma Cockerels.

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To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algoma, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

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Cottage house, Warner street,	$1,500
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Two cottages, Third street,	3,500
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209 Thames Street,

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THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Difficult Problem for the United States Government to Solve.

[Boston Herald.]

The people of the United States have an exceedingly serious problem presented to them in determining what is to be the future political status of Cuba. Three years ago, at this time, an agitation had sprung up favoring interference on the part of the United States government in the contest then going on between Spain and her insurrectionary Cuban colonists. Those who were solicitous that this interference should take place were moved by varying impulses. There were, undoubtedly, Americans who felt intensely indignant that the Spanish government should not accord to the Cubans that complete political independence which the latter had for a long time been repeatedly striving to attain. There were others equally outspoken in favor of war with Spain who were not specially concerned about the Cubans, but who thought that the time had come when the United States should assert itself as a strong dominant power on the American continent, and that Spain was a good subject to use as a foil upon which to display our national greatness. There were others still, who unquestionably exercised great influence at Washington, who had either purchased, or had been given, the bonds of the insurrectionary Cuban republic, and who were desirous that, for a time at least, the United States government should recognize the Cuban republic, to give these bonds a financial standing, but who were more than desirous that, after giving this recognition, our government should annex Cuba, and at the same time, guarantee the payment of these various forms of Cuban indebtedness.

It would be hard to say which of these various forces was the most potent in bringing about the declaration of war, although it may be affirmed that if it had not been for the blowing up of the Maine February 15, 1898, the conservative forces in and out of the government could probably have held the war spirit in check. When, however, the influence making for war became irresistible, Congress affirmed in its resolution directing interference, first, "that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and, lastly, "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when it is completed, to leave the government and control of the island to its own people."

It would be hard to frame an assertion of national intention more definite and decisive in its character than this. There is not the possibility of ambiguity in this utterance; and, if absolute political independence is not accorded to the Cubans, not only so far as their local affairs are concerned, but in their diplomatic relations with the rest of the world, then the government of the United States must repudiate the joint resolution which Congress adopted April 18, 1898, and which the President signed and sent to the Spanish minister two days later.

There is not the least question that President McKinley and the United States Congress, substantially made up of the same members that now compose it, have pledged our government to accord to the Cubans entire independence, and we must violate the solemn assertions we made when we went to war with Spain if we do not do this. It has, furthermore, to be taken into account that a numerical majority of the people of Cuba are strongly desirous of securing their independence. Their industrial condition under the control of Spain, if one may judge from the commercial and agricultural development of the country, was far better than that found in the case of most, if not all, of the Spanish-American republics, and yet the people wanted political independence and exemption from Spanish control, in spite of these alleged advantages; hence, it is fair to assume that, if such independence is not given, a rebellion will spring up practically from one end of Cuba to the other, and we shall have on our hands a war on the island of much the same character as that which Spain had three years ago.

Not only would this be decidedly humiliating—that is, to take up the role of a liberator and find that we had by our methods aroused the enmity of the liberated—but it is not unlikely that we would, at the same time, stir up the suspicious dislike of the Spanish-Americans of Central and South America, who would think that they foresaw in the case of Cuba a foreshadowing of the fate which later was likely to overtake them. These are all serious factors, and tend strongly toward causing the United States to acknowledge Cuban independence with as little delay as possible.

On the other hand, there are other and opposing factions nearly, if not quite, as serious. There seems to be but little doubt that those who represent the dominant political forces in Cuba, and who, if its people were given complete independence, would hold political control there, are unfitted for the work of upbuilding and maintaining a free and orderly government. The progressive elements in the population do not appear to have made their influence felt in recent public events, and the men who in all probability would rule independent Cuba are men who are no better prepared for this work than are the military usurpers in control of the least orderly South American republics. Those who represent the property interests in Cuba look forward with undisguised alarm at the idea of a removal of the restraining power of our government. They argue that, if we give the Cubans their own way, industrial conditions will be demoralized and that no one can afford to invest money or undertake to carry out private enterprises with any degree of confidence.

Besides this, Cuba for years past has been a breeder of disease, against which it has been exceedingly difficult for the neighboring people of the United States to guard themselves. Under the strict sanitary rule of our military officers, the curse of yellow fever has been to quite an extent stamped out; but, if this rigid supervision gives way to the ordinary native form of control, conditions in two or three years more are likely to be worse in Cuba than they were during the days of Spanish control, and we should have even more terrible visitations of disease brought to us from Cuba than in the years that are past.

Again, there are those on the island who, while desirous that the United States should acknowledge the independence of Cuba, for the purpose of giving legality and validity to the bonds issued to aid the cause of the insurrectionists, do so with the idea that within a brief time Cuban independence will be brought to an end by the interference of the United States, the absorption of the island into our national domain and the assumption by our government of financial responsibility for these bonds. There are others who have large financial interests in Cuba who, apart from their fear of an independent Cuban rule, feel convinced that the industrial future of the island would be greatly promoted if Cuban growers of tobacco, sugar and fruit had free access to the American market. There are other influences on one side and the other that might be named, but those given above are possibly the most potent ones.

They certainly show that the situation in which the United States government now finds itself face to face with Cuba is not reassuring, and it may further be added that, if those at Washington who, in directing the policy of our nation, pose as statesmen, had appreciated as fully three years ago as they do now the complications into which they were destined to land our government by their blind insistence upon a declaration of war with Spain, the war would never have been declared. There has been a process of disillusionization, beginning first with the belief in the entire adequacy of the Cubans to govern themselves, which they who doubted three years ago were thought to be traitors to their country, and this discovery has been followed more recently by the other, that, with all of our professions of disinterestedness and love of humanity, we are by no means well adapted as a nation to take up and play the role of liberator of an oppressed people.

"UNLEAVENED BREAD."

The summary and unexpected closing of the Savoy Theatre, New York, where "Unleavened Bread" had unlimited time and where it was just in the enjoyment of what promised to prove a long and promising run, has compelled Liebler & Co., its managers, to send the play on tour, until time affords them an opportunity to secure a satisfactory booking for it in one of the other large cities. Newport has been decided upon as one of the cities in which it will be given during this intermission, and the date arranged for it is next Tuesday evening.

Those who have read Judge Robert Grant's literary sensation will welcome this unlooked for opportunity to see Selma White upon the stage, and the fact is generally accepted that Miss Elizabeth Tyree's characterization is practically as correct as though she had stepped out of the pages of the novel. It is rarely, indeed, that a cast of such excellence has been gotten together, either in New York city or out of it, and probably not in years will the opportunity be given to see a play more superbly presented.

The cast includes Miss Elizabeth Tyree, for years leading lady with Daniel Frohman; Edward J. Morgan, one of the foremost of New York leading men and the creator of many famous parts; Miss Eleanor Robson, who won fame as "Bonita" in Arizona and later as "Constance" in the LeMoyne-Skinner-Robson special production of Robert Browning's "In a Balcony;" Miss Alice Fisher, Margaret Fuller, Virginia Buchanan, Genevra Ingersoll, George Woodward and Morton Selten. There are players in this cast who have been leading men or women in pretentious productions for years, who are on the stage for possibly a single act, or who have but a few lines to speak, but their personality and capability were regarded as a necessity to an absolutely correct interpretation of the dramatization, and so they were persuaded to take the parts, the expense involved not entering into the consideration.

GOVERNMENT LOSS ON SHIPS.

The extravagances of the Navy Department in buying vessels at enormous advances over their real value during the Spanish-American war was exploited recently when Senator Hale laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary Long. The communication showed that 102 ships were bought, and that all but 15 of these remain in the service. The sacrifices made in disposing of some of these were shown in the following:

The Niagara, bought for $200,000; sold for $75,000; loss to government, $125,000.

The Badger, bought for $367,000; sold for $135,000; loss to government, $232,000.

Resolute, bought for $475,000; sold for $250,000; loss to government, $215,000.

Vulcan, bought for $350,000; sold for $175,750; loss to government, $174,250.

Hector, bought for $200,000; sold for $68,450; loss to government, $131,550.

The loss on five vessels is thus shown to be $881,100, or nearly $1,000,000.

PREPARATIONS FOR "ALABAMA."

The rehearsals for the production of "Alabama" to be given at the Opera House next Thursday evening are progressing very satisfactorily and a good performance is assured. There has already been a large sale of tickets, but no reserved seats have yet been sold, the sale beginning Tuesday morning. Assistant Manager William H. Lewis, for whose benefit the performance will be given, is making every preparation for a complete production and is having special scenery painted to supplement that of the Opera House. The scenes of the play, which are laid in the South, require special stage settings, and Mr. Lewis is determined that nothing shall be lacking to make the performance a success.

Roasting Chickens, Broiling Chickens,
Turkeys, Capons.
3 1-2 dozen Eggs, $1.
4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.
—AT—
Brown's Market.

ARMY AND NAVY MANOEUVRES.

Artillery and North Atlantic Squadron to Co-operate at New York.

A Washington despatch to the New York Herald says: Tentative plans have been formulated by the board of ordnance and fortifications of the army and the general policy board of the navy looking to joint manoeuvres on a large scale during the summer by the artillery forces stationed at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton and the North Atlantic squadron. Re-organization of the artillery into a corps makes it necessary that tests be made at the earliest opportunity of the system of fire control as exercised at the various sea coast fortifications. The forthcoming manoeuvres will settle, it is expected, many matters under discussion relative to the efficiency of various engines and implements of warfare.

The policy board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president, has been giving consideration to the proposed manoeuvres. It has been practically decided to test the mechanism of the later ships constructed and the efficiency of submarine boats.

It is probable that Admiral Dewey will be in supreme command of the navy and that General Miles will be in charge of the land forces. The new chief of artillery will have actual charge of the repelling force. The North Atlantic squadron will be augmented by the addition of several torpedo boats and submarine boats. Rear Admiral Higginson will be the officer of the navy second in command to Admiral Dewey.

Range and position finders now under consideration for adoption by the army will be tested by the location of vessels of the navy, and operations similar to conditions in actual war will be conducted to ascertain exactly when a vessel passes over one of the submarine mines of the harbor. Control of these mines has recently been transferred from the engineering corps to the artillery.

According to a special from Washington to the New York Tribune, the experience gained by the army and navy at the siege of Newport last summer has convinced the progressive officers of both services that similar evolutions on a more comprehensive scale should be undertaken next summer, and at New York if possible.

Leading army and navy officers have appeared at the sessions of the fortifications board and have agreed on a project which, if approved by Secretaries Root and Long, will bring about the greatest naval and military demonstrations next August around the approaches to New York harbor that has ever been seen in this country. It is proposed thoroughly to test the efficiency of the army line of defense, especially its electrical fire control system, its means of precisely locating an enemy's vessels, and the certainty with which its mines can be effectively exploded.

COMING CHANGES IN COMMAND OF NAVAL STATIONS.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers will probably be the next commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station. He will sail the latter part of the month in the New York to assume authority as senior commanding officer. Rear Admiral Remey will remain in Asiatic waters another year, and will then be directed to return to the United States. Rear Admiral Rodgers is senior to Rear Admiral Kempff, and will consequently succeed Rear Admiral Remey in command of the station. It is not believed that Rear Admiral Kempff will remain in Asiatic waters after the detachment of Rear Admiral Remey, as both were ordered to the East at the same time.

Rear Admiral Farquhar will not be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron, Secretary Long has decided, until next September. Rear Admiral E. J. Higginson will be his successor.

Secretary Long expects Rear Admiral Schley to leave the South Atlantic station early in the spring for the United States. No decision has been reached as to his successor, but Rear Admiral J. J. Read is mentioned as a possibility. The latter is now serving in the Philadelphia navy yard.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Last evening the Jamestown Comedy Company gave its first entertainment in the Gardner House hall before an appreciative audience, which comfortably filled the room. The performance was an excellent one, and it is hoped that the company will produce other plays later. The program and cast of characters were as follows:

Piano selection, Miss Jessie Knowles.

Sketch, "April Fools"—Cast of characters, Peter Dunnbrown, Fred Armbrust; James Smith, Will Champlin; Joseph Smith, W. A. Copeland; servant, Burns Johnson.

Song, "I Don't Want no Jonah Hanging Round," Fred Armbrust.

Sketch, "Haunted Chamber"—Cast of characters, Mr. Dropin, Will Champlin; Rufus Tut, W. A. Copeland; ghost, Fred Armbrust.

Song, "Lam, Lam, Lam," Copeland and Champlin.

Buck dancing and jokes, W. A. Copeland.

Sketch, "Two Tramps in Hard Luck"—Cast of characters, Wicked Willie, Will Champlin; Lazy Jags, Fred Armbrust; Mose, W. A. Copeland.

Song, "O'Houlihan," William Champlin.

Piano selection, Miss Jessie Knowles.

Sketch, "Mischievous Niggers"—Cast of characters, Skinney, W. P. Champlin; Big Lou, W. A. Copeland, Shorty, Fred Armbrust.

Song, "My Money Never Gives Out," Armbrust and Copeland.

Song, "My Georgia Lady Love," Burns Johnson.

After the entertainment dancing was in order, Miss Bessie Greene furnishing the music, and Mr. William H. Allen prompted.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Littlefield left today for a visit to Block Island, having been prevented by the bad weather from making the trip as at first arranged.

Mr. Isaac Clarke has secured thus far about 800 tons of ice, and needs about 500 more to fill his houses. The second crop on his pond is now about four inches thick. Mr. Amos L. Peckham is cutting ice again today.

The West ferry is well frozen up, ice having formed for several hundred feet out from the shore, near the wharves being nearly 12 inches in thickness.

Mr. Wager Briggs's naphtha launch is frozen in at his wharf, and Mr. Max Schade's launch is frozen out—that is, she is obliged to lay up at Fort Greble. She has been able to make a landing at Fox hill on several occasions.

About 25 laborers employed at Fort Greble came over this morning, but on account of the launches being unable to run did not reach the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carr Watson left for New York today, and from there will sail for Bermuda.

Mr. H. T. Knowles, who has the contract to build Mr. John P. Wetherill's new stable, has gone to Philadelphia to consult with Mr. Wetherill about the plans which have been prepared.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. James A. Murphy and Miss Helen M. Murphy will leave tonight for a visit in New York.

—Mr. Eugene Sullivan, who broke his leg at Lily pond yesterday, was not taken to the hospital, as reported. He was taken to his home.

—Lieutenant F. G. Mauldin, Seventh artillery, is assigned to the command of Battery I, and is appointed ordnance officer at Fort Adams.

—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are on the passenger list of steamship Lucania, which sailed from New York for Queenstown today.

—Among the army appointments sent to the Senate yesterday by the President was that of Captain and Assistant Surgeon Edgar A. Mearns, at Fort Adams, to be surgeon with rank of major.

—Clark H. Burdick and others have sold to Joseph Cappuccilli, for about $1,000, the estate bounded east on Thames street, north on Sisson's wharf, west on land of Emilio Papa and south on land of Mary E. Cremin.

—The police commission at its meeting last evening granted a renewal of junk license to H. H. Peckham, and voted to accept the room in the new City Hall assigned to it by the City Council. The office will be moved next week.

—Rev. Thomas E. Chandler, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is able to be out again, and will conduct the services both morning and evening tomorrow. Rev. W. C. Clock, A. M., of Boston will spend the day with Mr. Chandler and preach at the morning service.

—John Knox, G. C. Poindexter, F. A. Burbank and George P. Potter of New York; W. H. Fush, E. J. Stone and K. P. Crawford of Boston; A. D. Sawin, R. H. Davis and Walter J. Eddy of Providence, and W. B. Stephens of Cincinnati are registered at the Perry House.

—The weather today is considerably softer than it has been for the past few days, and even the ice has relented some and is not quite so hard. The sun did not shine and so there was no melting of the ice, only a loss of that hard, polished surface on which it was so easy to slide. The thermometer still holds below the freezing mark.

—A. O'D. Taylor has sold the house at 16 Bath road, formerly belonging to Belinda Toogood, with land bounded northerly by land of the estate of the late A. C. Sherman, 48 feet; easterly by land of John H. Greene, 132 feet; southerly by Bath road, 48 feet, and westerly by land of John S. Gaskins, 132 feet, containing 6,369 square feet, to Thomas Glover of this city.

—The first in a series of subscription dances was given in Newton hall last evening under the patronage of Mrs. S. B. Luce, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, Miss Hunter, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. E. D. Beit, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews and Mrs. French E. Chadwick. The cotillon was led by Mr. Semvel. The hall was decorated with palms and plants and music was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"Keep church and state separated in the Phillippine islands," says a contemporary. Perhaps if we could get church and state separated there, the task of keeping them separate would not be very difficult. But the task is not to be accomplished by shouting at it. Under the conditions which have so long obtained in the islands church and state have a connection; that connection is grown into the habit of thought of the people, and making a change is not the easy thing on the spot that it is in the office of an Iowa newspaper.

Records of rivers extending backward more than 500 years have been found in Corea.

Glenwood Ranges.
Handsome, convenient, Bakes to Perfection
That's the whole story of the Glenwood. Is there any real good reason why you shouldn't have a labor-saving
GLENWOOD?
SOLD ONLY BY
Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White
USE
Cream of Cucumbers.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

KRUGER'S HEALTH NOT GOOD.

Shows Increasing Signs of Feebleness and His Heart Action Weak.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A despatch from The Hague, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, says: "While Mr. Kruger has gone to Utrecht for treatment by an eminent specialist for his eyes, his general health is not good and he is showing increasing signs of feebleness. His heart action, as physicians attending him here have admitted, is weak and gives warning that he cannot live long. His popularity in Holland cannot be doubted. The feeling against England here is intense, although great pains have been taken to avoid giving offense and to respect neutral obligations."

Fell Fifteen Feet into a Vessel's Hold.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9—By the breaking of a wire connection on an elevator at the Maine Steamship Company's wharf, today, six longshoremen were precipitated 15 feet into the hold of steamer Horatio Hall, upon which they were at work. The men were taken to the Maine General Hospital, where it was found that none of them were fatally injured. All the men, however, are badly cut and bruised.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Thursday evening, February 14, the New York Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting at the new club house, 37 West Forty-fourth street, New York city. At this meeting the election of officers and standing committees for the year will take place, and the annual reports of the secretary, treasurer and standing committees will be presented.

There will also be an important amendment to article 8 of the constitution offered. This amendment, if it passes and is approved at a subsequent meeting, will increase the cost of life membership from $200, as it now is, to $500.

Important amendments to the racing rules will also be acted upon. The proposed alteration of rule 17, which treats of the disqualification of a yacht, is due to the trouble arising from the error made by the Rainbow's owner last season. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Rule XVII, section 3, page 193—Alter the present section to read: "Should a yacht, after having been officially measured, take on board any dead weight or ballast, or make alterations in her sail plan by lengthening any of the dimensions which have been measured, and start in a race without a re-measurement, or without notifying the regatta committee, in writing, that such changes have been made, together with a request for remeasurement, she shall be dis-

SPECIAL.
Boston Roast, 10c. and 12c. per lb
Delicious Cann'd Beets 2 cans for 25c.
Sirloin Steak, 16c. and 18c. per lb.
Rolled Corned Beef, As usual.
H. F. ROONEY, 251 Thames St.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
February 12.
For One Performance Only.
"Unleavened Bread"
Has created a deep impression in New York and the Company to appear here is one of the best and most expensive in the country. It comes here direct from Savoy Theatre, New York.—[Henry Hall.]
Owing to the sudden closing of the Savoy Theatre, New York, Newport is accidentally enabled to see
The Current Dramatic Fad of Fashion in New York.
Leo Ditrichstein's Droll and Delightful Dramatization
—OF—
JUDGE ROBERT GRANT'S SUPERB SOCIAL SATIRE,
"Unleavened Bread."
Liebler & Co., Managers.
With the remarkable New York Company of all star players and the elegant and highly artistic New York production.
The Great Company Includes:
E. J. MORGAN, GEORGE FAWCETT, MORTON SELTEN, GEORGE WOODWARD, MALCOLM WILLIAMS, ELEANOR ROBSON, ELIZABETH TYREE, ALICE FISHER, MARGARET FULLER, GENEVRA INGERSOLL.
Prices, 25c. to $1.50.
Plenty of Good Seats at $1.

EYE STRAIN
CAUSE, EFFECT, CORRECTION.
WATCH THIS SPACE!
A number of articles will appear in this space that should prove interesting and profitable reading.
ESTABLISHED 1881.
MUELLER,
Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

SPECIALS.
Best Quality Ginghams, all patterns, reduced to 5c. per yard.
Extra Heavy Outing Flannels, the 10c. grade, marked down to 7c. per yard.
10 dozen Children's Lined Silk Bonnets, marked down from 30c., 35c. and 42c. to 21c. each.
An Odd Lot of Stocking Caps, to close out at 15c. each.
French Flannels (imitation) marked down from 17c. to 12 1-2c. per yard.
Levy's
78 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, February 11.
E. D. STAIR submits for laughing purposes
THOSE RELIABLE COMEDIANS,
WARD AND VOKES
In their new Musical, Songical, Comical "CUT UP," The Floor Walkers.
45 People, INCLUDING Lucy Daly, Margaret Daly Vokes, Geo. Sidney, Burt Haverly, Tuxedo Ladies' Band, Estelle Hall, Louis Powers and Chorus of Thirty.
Especially Staged and Splendidly Gowned. PRICES: $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

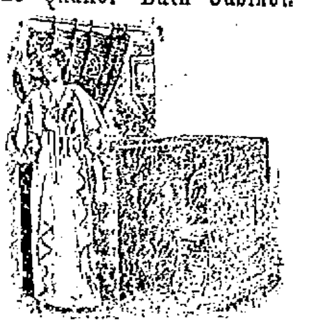
OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, Feb. 14.
ALABAMA.
BENEFIT ASST. MANAGER LEWIS.
Powerful Play by Local Talent,
—WITH—
Quartet Renderings.
Special Scenery. Calcium Effects
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Sale of seats opens Feb. 12.

SEVENTH ANNUAL
BALL
GIVEN BY THE
Newport Horticultural Society
IN MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 12, 1901.
Music by Harry K. Howard Orchestra.
JOSEPH S. NUSS, Prompter.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1.

Living Whist,
Town Hall, Portsmouth,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.
Followed by General Dancing.
BAKER BROTHERS' SINGING ORCHESTRA of Providence.
Special car for Newport after the close.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
TELEPHONE 263.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over [illegible] happy users.
Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths in your own room.
A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.
LANDERS & SON,
167 THAMES ST. NOVELL'S BLOCK.
AGENT FOR NEWPORT.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 1365.

MASSAGE.
Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse,
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 26 Spring street, Telephone [illegible].
CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.
General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed painlessly. Dr. E. C. HOLLIWAY, [illegible] Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.
Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,
General and facial massage. Treatments with Electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Tax Assessors' NOTICE!
The Assessors of Taxes of the City Newport hereby give Notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays and legal holiday (February 22), from and including
FRIDAY, February 15, 1901,
To and including
MONDAY, February 25, 1901,
From 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING AND APPORTIONING ON THE INHABITANTS OF SAID CITY, AND THE RATABLE PROPERTY THEREIN, THE TAX ORDERED AND LEVIED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF SAID CITY ON THE 28th DAY OF JANUARY, 1901.
Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said assessors as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.
The General Laws of Rhode Island provide that
"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited, contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate, AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."
Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.
JAMES G. TOPHAM, ROBERT S. GASH, ANDREW K. QUINN, Assessors.
E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 25, 1901.

BROADWAY CASH FISH MARKET,
60 BROADWAY.
Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of
FISH and FRUIT.
Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.
EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props.
Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

Thirty-One First Honors
And specials, six silver Beresford Club medals, silver challenge cup, one second honor---only cats ever exhibited by the Oasis Cattery.
THOROUGHBRED
Persian Cats and Kittens.
27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

Add nothing but water to
"Higginson Prepared Mortar"
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
LUMBER, HARDWARE, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, DRAIN PIPE, ETC., PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames St.

MAIL BOXES.
If your mail box does not suit try the
BOND STEEL MAIL BOX;
Made of heavy wire steel. Price of mail box, with steel post and install, $2.50.
I have them on hand, so you will not have to wait for me to send for them. Please call and examine.
PERCY T. BAILEY, Page Fence Builder.
P. O. address So. Portsmouth, R. I. Residence West Main road, Middletown, R. I.

WELCOMES A KING.

Young England Fired by Idea of a Manly Ruler.

Queen Alexandra Regrets Her Increased Responsibilities.

[Copyright, 1901, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In all the homage paid to King Edward, Queen Alexandra is little heard of. "Proclamation by the King," in big black type, parades itself curiously on the London boardings, and the young blood of England is insensibly fired by the idea that a manly, almost martial, ruler once more controls their destinies. There exists something of that feeling with which the London apprentices hailed the accession of the last Edward, so there is little wonder that Queen Alexandra, for the present, comes in for but small part of this child enthusiasm.

A diplomat thoroughly conversant with court details informed a representative of the Associated Press that Her Majesty assumes her increased responsibilities with a feeling almost akin to regret. "I am growing so old," she said the other day, "that I almost feel unable to face the arduous duties before me." The Queen's appearance belies her words. It is her growing deafness which is likely to prove her greatest handicap. Before long, it is feared, she will have to use an ear trumpet. In other ways she is not so strong as formerly.

The rumor that King Edward is suffering from cancer promptly denied by Sir Felix Semon, physician for diseases of the throat to the national hospital for epilepsy and paralysis, through the Associated Press), probably arose from the fact that Sir Felix Semon is attending Queen Alexandra for sore throat, to which recently she has been extremely susceptible, though there are no traces of serious disease. She would, the Associated Press informant says, be only too glad if destiny had permitted her to finish her days in England as Princess of Wales, the greater freedom and simplicity of the minor title being much preferable to this woman, who by her kindness and goodness has endeared herself to her adopted people. Since the death of Queen Victoria Queen Alexandra has frequently expressed herself as determined to carry out as far as possible those old-time public and private customs which made the former rulers of the court so different from any others in Europe. According to report, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick in March, and will spend Easter at Copenhagen, with the King of Denmark. But it is this program is carried out it will be done in the quietest way.

Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will occur as early as September. But probably the year of mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not occurring until February or later in 1902. The curious fact of the King's birthday coinciding with Lord Mayor's day, November 9, may cause a alteration in the date of one or the other of these celebrations in the immediate future.

King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event of course, is the opening of Parliament February 14, which promises to be the most brilliant spectacle for years to come. Princesses and others are clamoring for places in the House of Lords, whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Wherever the King has personally appeared in the upper house it was an attractive medium of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he has consistently but fruitlessly supported.

Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for the fervent hope that the King will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart.

By giving up the duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £100,000 a week, although he now receives what is estimated to be about £1,000 a day.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appearing in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. It is said that the insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life.

[illegible] features of what was [illegible] by Sir Richard Wyatt, the government parliamentary [illegible] of his American son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Farrell, who has just [illegible] to the English bar. Mr. Farrell was formerly a director of the New York Life.

As a result of the visit of Queen Alexandra and a royal parade of the German warships, H. W. Wilson, honorary colonel of the Navy League, Admiral [illegible] is writing a series of articles [illegible] that the personnel and armament of the German navy are superior in many points to the British. His articles are creating a little [illegible], especially [illegible] to the effect that the excellent [illegible] of British ships have to depend in their own [illegible] to [illegible]. The Admiralty authorities are rather pleased at this discussion of public criticism of their branch of the service. It is believed that the navy will [illegible]

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy [illegible] with the grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted [illegible] Don't wait for the last symptoms of the disease, get a bottle today and begin to use the remedy at the first sign of a cold. It loosens the grippe, has a tendency to throw off pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

a public overhauling, somewhat similar to that inflicted on the army. Mr. Wilson said:

"I am a great admirer of the American navy. I believe that, in some ways, it is the best in the world. But if you ever get up against Germany you will have your hands very full. Their state of discipline could not be bettered."

Engineering comments on the report of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, U. S. N., on naval boilers, and hopes his arguments will not be utilized by the British admiralty, declaring that the water tube boilers being placed in American ships today will be antiquated long before the vessels run their course.

NAVAL STATION AT MANILA.

Site Selected for a Dry Dock and Big Repairing Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Commander A. G. Menocal of the construction department of the United States navy has arrived here from Manila, where he went last November under orders to select a site for a naval station. He says he has chosen an ideal site at Subig bay, 26 miles from Manila. He believes the government will construct a large dry dock and have a naval repairing yard on a gigantic scale, so that the ships of the Asiatic squadron can have all repairs made in the Philippines.

Commander Menocal will leave for Washington today and will immediately upon his arrival there file his report. If it is favorably accepted plans will at once be drawn for the construction of the yard and in a short time a force of experts will be sent to Manila to superintend the work.

Duke of Connaught to Command In India.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.—The belief is reiterated by well informed persons here that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The revival services at the Shiloh Baptist Church are to be continued next week.

—The Misses Bartlett of Baltimore will be guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Ellicott at the War College for a week from February 12.

—Some shutters took advantage of the melting influence of the sun yesterday and cleared their sidewalks of snow, but still many are not fit to walk on.

—Yesterday Purser M. H. Ball took the mail to Block Island on schooner Clcheran, which then made her first trip of the week to the island. This is the first mail Block Island saw this week.

—Captain John T. Meyers, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Meyers will soon be guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Ellicott at the War College. It was Captain Meyers who gallantly commanded the United States marines during the siege of the legations in Pekin.

—The local displayman received the following bulletin from the weather bureau at Washington today: Hoist advisory signal at 10:45 a. m. Two disturbances are reported, one over Lake Erie and one off Cape Hatteras. Brisk to high northeast winds are probable this afternoon and tonight.

—A still alarm was rung in at 7:05 o'clock Friday evening for a slight fire at The Muenchinger-King cottage. A piece of oily waste had been placed in a wardrobe, and spontaneous combustion did the rest. A good place to keep oily waste is in the line, where it will give no work for the fire department.

—Announcement is made of the marriage at Grace Church Chantry, New York, of Mr. Charles Louis Binninger and Miss Antoinette Burke, daughter of Mrs. Dowie Dash. Mr. Binninger is well known in Newport, where for several summers he has been located as special representative of the New York Herald.

—Last evening a subscription social in the form of a masquerade was given in Norse Hall by 120 young people. The men represented dominoes and the women wore different costumes. The masques were removed at 11 o'clock, and dancing was enjoyed until an early hour this morning. Refreshments were served.

—Mr. James N. Arnold, the well known historian and genealogist of Providence, will deliver an address on "The Life and Times of Benedict Arnold, the First Governor under the Charter," in the senate chamber at the State House Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

—There were a couple of lively brushes on Bellevue avenue yesterday between the horses of Mr. Tillman and Mr. Elston. The roadway was cleared for the trials and good sport was seen, both drivers being in fine condition. Mr. Tillman appeared to have the better horse yesterday; at least, it was faster. There was a good attendance of drivers and spectators, and good sleighing.

—The charges made by Lieutenant General Miles before the subcommittee of the House regarding the condition of the magazines at many of the forts have resulted in an order assigning Capt. John B. Mitcham of the ordnance department to inspect the powder of the posts, with a view to determining if any of it has been affected by the dampness of the magazines. Among the magazines to be inspected by Captain Mitcham are those at Fort Adams and Fort Greble.

—First Sergeant P. C. Malpuecney of Company C, Twenty-sixth regiment, United States Volunteers, has received his discharge and will go at once to Los Angeles, Cal., where he hopes the climate will help him. He has been at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, an army sanitarium, where the snow is six inches deep on the level and the climate is accordingly chilly. Mr. Malpuecney is in good health and has been steadily improving since his arrival from the Philippines, where he had a very close call with death. He will not return East for some time.

GATHERING SPRUCE GUM.

An Industry of the Woodsmen of Northern New York and New England.

[New York Post.]

The gum-pickers of the forests of New York, Maine, and other Northern states pursue a vocation of considerable profit that is little known to inhabitants of the cities or towns outside the shadow of the great woodland tracts. Many persons who claim some knowledge of woodcraft are sceptical when the statement is made that the stick of gum called spruce gum, wrapped in tinfoil, covered outside with a fancy paper, and sold in the shops, is an adulteration of little amber-colored chunks found on the trunks of spruce trees in the forest where the sap has oozed out to heal some wound. The pure gum of the spruce tree appears on the tree-trunks like drops of waxy crystallizes, and is gathered by the gum-pickers, who clean it and sell it to the gum-manufacturers, who adulterate the pure gum as much as their consciences permit. Some of the adulterants used are paraffine and rosin.

Picking the spruce gum and selling it to chewing-gum men is the principal source of income for a great many men during the winter months. The gum-picker may be a guide, or in the summer he may operate one of the small farms at the edge of the forest. There are, however, many who make gum-gathering a business the year through. Preparations for gum-picking do not call for much capital. The most needed article is the long pole, at the end of which is a can, very often a tomato or a corn can, or a funnel about three inches wide at the top, to which is fastened a sharp chisel, called the "gum-spud." This tool the gum-gatherer pushes far up the trunk of the tree until the chisel has cut loose the chunk of gum, which falls into the can, from which it is emptied into a sack or basket. In the winter they travel on snowshoes from 10 to 15 miles through the forest, and at night lie down to sleep in an old shack, deserted by hunters and fishermen, more or less open to the elements, on a bed of pine and balsam boughs, with a blanket more or less dirty to cover them. They may select a hut of this sort for headquarters for three or four weeks, starting out in the morning to plunge into the forest, some equipped with a compass, and others depending upon their own powers of observation and knowledge of woodcraft to get them safely back again at the end of the day.

In the Adirondacks there are three kinds of spruce trees—the red, the black and the white—the red now being recognized as a separate species, having heretofore been included under the head of black spruce. The two forms a regular cone, and attains a height of from 70 to 100 feet, often measuring at the base eight feet in circumference. In the Adirondacks the common height is 80 feet, and the common diameter 21 inches. The cones hang on the ends of the long branches. The bark is a dark brown color, tinged with gray, covered with roundish scales. The best gum is gathered from the sapwood of the white spruce. The small trees have a thicker sapwood in proportion to the size and age than the larger ones, and from all the trees of this species a resinous gum exudes. The gum will start where a limb has been broken off or an axe inserted, or where a tree has been split in a storm. It is said that forest fires have been started by the sun shining through a lump of pure gum, which formed a lens.

The rarest of the spruce gums is the "blister gum," which is translucent and turns blue after it has been chewed. The pickers scrape, wash and brighten it, and it sells at $1.50 per pound. There is a coarser grade, which consists of the scrapings of spruce bark mixed with it. This is placed on trays of cotton cloths in a steam tank, and the heat and steam draw out the good gum. The latter is the ordinary spruce chewing-gum of commerce, and yields the first producer about 50 cents a pound.

During the winter several grain-bags are filled by the gum gatherers and sent to the markets. About three years ago the harvestings of an aged gum-gatherer of the Cranberry Lake region were lost in the bottom of the lake. He started out with 23 bags of gum in his boat and when about half way across the lake the boat was split in two. He had to swim for his life, but returned and spent several days dredging in vain for the gum. The water, the woodsmen say, will preserve it for some discoverer of the future.

Years ago a favorite drink, known as spruce beer, was made by boiling the young branches and evaporating the infusion, but its place as a beverage has been so largely taken by other drinks that one seldom sees or hears of the old-fashioned spruce beer. This decoction of the spruce twigs, has medicinal properties, and is a well-known antidote for scurvy.

HOW A TOSSED HAT WON A SENATORSHIP.

If Senator Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri lives to complete his fifth term in the Senate he will have equaled Benton in length of service, and, according to his admirers, will have surpassed the popular achievements of that Missourian.

Born in 1834, in Missouri, and graduating at Chapel Hill College, in that state, he practiced law until the outbreak of the civil war. Entering the Confederate army, he served with distinction, and attained the rank of brigadier general. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and in 1874 was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Carl Schurz, and took his seat in 1875. He has several times been re-elected, and his present term will end in 1905, making a continuous Senatorial service of 30 years.

Senator Cockrell owes his political career to a defeat and to his magnanimous acceptance of it. Prior to 1874 he had never been a candidate for public office, and apparently had no political aspirations. Yielding to the influence of his associates, however, he became in that year a candidate for nomination for governor. One of the most fervid contests ever known in Missouri politics resulted, and the excitement reached its culmination in the state convention.

Mr. Cockrell was defeated by Mr. C. H. Hardin by one-sixth of one vote. His friends expected a graceful, but not cheerful, acceptance of the result. The prize so nearly won was probably lost forever, and they knew he must feel keenly disappointed. But when the decisive ballot was announced, Mr. Cockrell sprang to his feet, threw sailing-ward his gray slouch hat, and with a ringing shout that echoed among the Callaway hills, called for three cheers for the nominee. When the convention recovered from its surprise it gave the cheers, but they were for Mr. Cockrell. The convention cheered and cheered until he became its hero, and this popularity made him an invincible candidate for the United States Senate.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern and Felt Hats

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Miss K. G. Sweeney, 40 Broadway.

MY STORE WILL BE CLOSED

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

All Millinery Goods at Reduced Prices.

G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

REDUCTION SALE.

All my patterns reduced to $2 and upwards.

F. N. Dawley, Pelham Parlors

Shall offer, during month of January,

Balance of Stock at One Half Original Value.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE

Ticket Number 877

DRAWS THE

$25 IN GOLD.

N. L. MASON, 18 Broadway

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WHEN tea was first introduced into Germany, 200 cups a day were recommended as beneficial to adults. This sounds absurd, but we do not realize how tea is weakened by exposure to the air. Probably the first tea used in Germany had lost most of its strength. Even to-day it takes a good many cups of tea that has been exposed long to the air to equal one cup of Chase & Sanborn's "Original Package" teas. These "Original Package" teas are really very inexpensive, because so little need be used.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" TEAS.
ORLOFF (Formosa Oolong).
KOH-I-NOOR (Eng. Breakfast).
ORANGE PEKOE (India & Ceylon).

CLOTHING.

Overcoat Reduction.

No. 5644 Brown Beaver, $28.00, now $20.00
No. 5053 Crombie's Oxford Elysian, $28.00, now $22.00
No. 1926 Brown Worumbo, $27.00, now $18.00
No. 1929 Black Ratina, $28.00, now $17.00
No. 8045 Wide Wale Diagonal, $33.00, now $20.00
No. 62611 Scotch Freeze Ulster, $30.00, now $20.00

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

174 Thames Street.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.

OTTO, 244 Thames Street

"Our Display"

This year of

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.

NEIL McLENNAN,

TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,

268 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building

Speaking of Dress

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

BICYCLES.

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $55. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $5.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.

Telephone 202-1.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I will move my Place of Business from 234 Thames street to 186 Thames street, the store heretofore occupied by John E. McKennan, where I hope to serve my customers and the public as I have done in the past.

H. J. Hass, the Florist.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Newport and New York REAL ESTATE.

Rents Collected and Entire Charge Taken.

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

152 Bellevue Ave. 1 W. 38th St

For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.

For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

109 THAMES STREET.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN.

MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale.

The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,

SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND FIR STREETS.

At a Very Reasonable Price.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

523 THAMES STREET.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS, 29 Touro Street.
MENU FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.
Consomme Sens, Clam Chowder, Baked Fish, Roast Beef, Hill's Gravy, Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Lamb Stew with rice, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Onions, Turnips, Green Peas, Dessert—Apple and Mince Pies, Apple Charlotte, Coffee.
Permanent and Transient Boarding. Catering a specialty.
Oysters, Scallops and Clams. Salad to order.
A. T. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors.
Telephone 164-4.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

DRUGGISTS.

Melissine,

The elegant hand and face lotion, being extremely cooling, soothing and healing, while entirely free from that gummy, sticky nature so common to this class of preparations. It has no equal for chapped hands, sore lips and all abrasions of the skin. Contains no poisonous substances. Manufactured only by

DOWNING BROTHERS,

PHARMACISTS,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spiegler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.
Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.
All Standard Toilet Waters.
—AT—
WOOD'S PHARMACY,
106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

226 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 6 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—*7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, *8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—**6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

** To Portsmouth and return.
* Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:15, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:30 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dolge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:40	*
Providence, arr.,	11:50	3:15	6:50	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:25	4:30	7:00	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	1:39	6:58	11:00	[illegible]
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*
Boston,		10:03	1:03	[illegible]
Providence,		11:14	2:12	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

H Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:03 A. M.; Philadelphia, 5:[illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:[illegible] A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply to Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages opposite Newport Bathing Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for both permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

Boston to Liverpool.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Magnificent, New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamships, 14,000 Tons

Fast, Horrably Steady; Special Features. Passage about 7 days. All First-class Second Saloon Rooms located Upper Deck Ships. Perfect Ventilation. Table Unsurpassed.

SAXONIA sails Feb. 28, March 29.

IVERNIA sails Feb. 7, March 9.

Saloon, $60, upwards. Second Saloon, $35 upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class at lowest rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.

ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (19,000 tons), specially fitted for THIRD-CLASS passengers only. Large Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amidships. Sails Feb. 9, March 9, May 18.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Agent, 90 State St., Boston, Mass., or local agents.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded any part of the WORLD.

186 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct.

Every Wednesday and Saturday.

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. F. WOODWARD, Agt., N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R., or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agt., Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. R. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. B. HERNEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN.

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEED OF ALL KINDS

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Weak Women

Are Made Strong By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mrs. Grace Campbell, of 571 Logan Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, relates the following story:

"The birth of my first child left me in a deplorable condition. My system was broken down and I suffered from general debility. My appetite failed me and the most delicate food, having food failed to tempt me. I wasthin and pale, and had neither energy nor ambition. My case had been growing steadily worse for two years. I had used several so-called remedies but was not benefited.

"In the summer of 1898, I was visiting in Ludington, Mich., and there learned of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I tried the pills and had not finished one box before I felt much better. I continued them through the year and the result was a perfect cure. I am no longer nervous nor rheumatic and have more than regained my lost flesh. I certainly recommend the pills to all women."

Signed MRS. GRACE CAMPBELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 1900.

SEAL B. F. BARENDSES, Notary Public.

All dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50c per box; 3 boxes $1.50.

BEST BOARD. LOWEST PRICES.

Uneeda Lunch, 29 Mary Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as good, plain cook; willing to go to the country. Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A situation to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron in private family. Address Box 4, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by colored woman, as cook and laundress, in small family; reference from last place. Can come Feb. 4 or 5. Address Box 51, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. Fenwick, 290 Touro street.

ENGINEERS, Firemen, Machinists and Electricians. New 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent free. GEO. A. ZELLER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Wednesday, between Brinley street and Providence boat, by Prospect Hill street, a single wing. Please return to Miss Finlay, 23 Brinley street.

LOST—Strayed or stolen, a calf about 9 months old, from Arnold Underwood's stable on Calendar avenue. Suitable reward will be paid for its return.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—By a boy 15 years old, who is willing to make himself useful, board in a private family; price must be very low. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

TO LET—A furnished front room, with privilege of cooking; convenient to Newport Dry Goods Company, $2.50 a week. Box 40, Daily News Office.

TO LET—The entire upper floor of the old City Hall, consisting of three rooms, suitable for offices of society purposes; will be let separate or as a whole. No proposition which contemplates the sale of liquor will be considered. Apply to Daniel E. Sullivan, Old City Hall Novelty Shop.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with good board; furnace heat, gas and bath. Terms from $5. Also room for few table boarders at $4 per week. 20 High street.

TO RENT—Upper tenement at 18 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. P. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

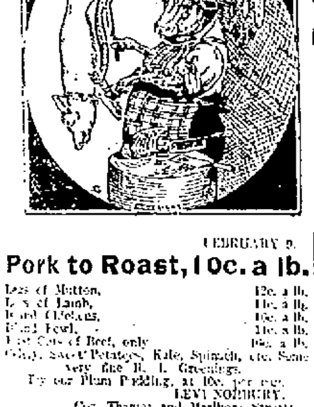
Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

PROVISIONS.



FEBRUARY 9.

Pork to Roast, 10c. a lb.

Legs of Mutton,	12c. a lb.
Legs of Lamb,	14c. a lb.
Roast Chickens,	16c. a lb.
Fowl,	14c. a lb.
Fine Cuts of Beef, only	10c. a lb.

Celery, Sweet Potatoes, Kale, Spinach, etc. Some very fine R. I. Greenings.

Try our Plum Pudding, at 10c. per can.

LEVI NORBURY.

Cor. Thames and Marlboro Streets.

FRESH

ASPARAGUS.

Green Peppers, New Peas,
Hothouse Tomatoes, Southern Tomatoes.

New Potatoes,

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CAPTAIN BELL'S PROMOTION.

His Remarkable Jump to a Brigadier Generalship the First on Record.

[New York Times.]

The announcement of the promotion of Captain J. Franklin Bell from the rank of captain in the Seventh United States cavalry to that of a brigadier general is at present causing considerable stir in army circles. According to several officers, the promotion is absolutely without a precedent since the civil war. In rising from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general General Bell has jumped over the heads of 1,036 officers, who, according to the rules of seniority, would have been entitled to antedate him in promotion.

General Bell stood 115 in a list of 140 cavalry captains. Out of the 504 captains in the regular army he stood 585. Besides the other 584 captains who stood above him in rank there were 277 majors, 98 lieutenant colonels, and 77 colonels to be passed over before he could be made a brigadier general. When his appointment as a brigadier general was announced he was holding a commission as a brigadier general in the volunteer army. This, however, did not affect his rank in the regular service.

In spite of the great change that has been made in his rank, none of the officers in the regular army will deny that he received any more than his just deserts. Although not widely known outside of army circles, the record made by the cavalry captain while acting with the volunteer army during the past two years in the Philippines has made his name well known to almost every officer among the regulars.

General Bell was born in Lexington, Ky., 44 years ago, being a member of a well known Kentucky family. He was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point in 1874, and became a second lieutenant in the Ninth cavalry June 14, 1878. In August of that year he was transferred to the Seventh cavalry. He saw his first actual service under General Forsyth in the campaign against the Indians in the Dakotas. General Bell was serving on the general's staff at the time when the battle of Wounded Knee was fought. December 29, 1890, he received his appointment as a first lieutenant, and it was not until March, 1899, that he received his commission as captain in the Seventh cavalry.

Before he received his captaincy, however, he had entered the volunteer service. In May, 1898, he received a commission as a major of engineers in the volunteer army, and went to Manila, where he was placed in command of what was known as the bureau of information. This was practically a secret service department of the army, and it was through it that General Otis kept himself posted in regard to the movements of the natives before the actual fighting broke out.

General Bell, while in charge of the bureau of information, earned a great deal of praise by his works. He continued in the bureau until February, 1899, when the actual fighting broke out. The bureau of information ceased to afford him a field for his activities at this time, and General Bell immediately left it to attach himself to General MacArthur, who was leading an expedition against the insurgents. General Bell did not hold any official rank in this expedition, but simply went with it as a sort of free lance, with the permission of General MacArthur. He soon became well known for the work he did as a scout. He frequently went with a company of men from the First Montana regiment, and his natural aptitude in learning the topography of a new country soon showed itself.

At the battle of Caloocan February 10 he distinguished himself by drawing the fire of a number of insurgents who were concealed in the woods to the right of the position which the American troops were attacking. He volunteered to go forward to learn the number of men in the woods with the Montana company, and on receiving permission had soon moved so far forward against the insurgents that it was thought that he and his command would be cut to pieces. He had advanced to a point where he was directly between the fire of the insurgents in the woods and their own main body. Those in the woods advanced to make an attack on him, but the American artillery came to his support and drove them back. General Bell then waited for the general attack and joined in it with his men. His losses were only a few killed and wounded.

In July the lieutenant colonelcy of the Thirty-second volunteer infantry was offered to him and declined. It was a little after this that General Bell was made colonel of the Thirty-sixth volunteer infantry. This regiment, which is now one of the most efficient in the Philippines, was recruited by him. The majority of the men who enlisted had served with General Bell in the Montana, Dakota and Nebraska regiments in General MacArthur's command, and they were all picked men, as well as thoroughly acquainted with the good qualities of their leader. When the regiment had been recruited up to about half its strength it joined General MacArthur in the expedition that he was making northward into the interior of Luzon. General MacArthur had three brigades in his division, but General Bell was not required to report to any of the brigadier generals, and was responsible only to General MacArthur.

It was in this expedition that General Bell gained the greater part of his laurels. He moved with his regiment in the advance of the army, which was moving northward along the railroad tracks. The speed with which he moved kept the rebels running before him almost continually, and did not leave them time to make any resistance or even to destroy the railroad tracks as they went.

During all this expedition General Bell displayed the greatest personal bravery. All his officers, like himself, were mounted on horses, and it was his custom to press far ahead of the main body of his men attended only by a few of his staff. On one occasion, near Porac, when riding ahead with 10 of his officers he came upon a body of over 100 insurgents. He immediately charged upon them and scattered them in all directions. General Bell himself was carried by the force of his charge through a piece of brush into a clearing where he was cut off from his own men and faced by seven insurgents on foot armed with rifles. In his revolver but one shot was left, but he never hesitated for a moment. He rode headlong at the insurgents, shouting and discharging his own shot as he went.

One of the rebels, the captain, fell and the others ran. Although he was in danger of being shot from behind by the man he had wounded he pursued the fleeing insurgents, caught up with two of them under a fire from the others, and commanded them to throw their rifles. They did so, and he brought them back. Returning, he found that the captain whom he had hit was wounded only in the arm. He made him give up his rifle, too, and when his officers found him again the three insurgents were marching in front of him, his prisoners. One of General Bell's favorite sayings was that he would never allow a pick or a shovel in his regiment.

"The proper weapons are rifles, not intrenching tools," he would say. "The minute an army stands still and begins to dig intrenchments, the enemy takes courage and begins to attack. The only way to fight them is to keep them on the run all the time."

His men did "keep them on the run" all through the expedition, and kept the railroad running until General MacArthur had effected a junction with Generals Lawton and Wheaton in the centre of the island. It was after the close of this expedition, in December, 1899, that General Bell was made a brigadier general in the volunteer army.

With the opening of 1900 he was placed in charge of a large district in the western part of the island, and early last spring he was placed in charge of the provost district of Manila, where he remained until his promotion.

General Bell is tall, muscular, and soldierly looking, has dark hair, and is clean-shaven, save for a small mustache. Unlike most Americans, the climate of the Philippines seems to agree with him, and he has not grown thin, as have most of the United States soldiers who have been there long. He was married a few years ago to Miss Buford, who is now in Lexington Ky.

IN BIRD LAND.

[Brooklyn Standard Union.]

"There is human nature in every one," said David Harum, "only some have more of it than others." After a talk with Miss Virginia Pope, who in the interest of the canaries of Brooklyn is now spending a week at Abraham & Straus's, one is tempted to apply this remark to birds. "Why," said Miss Pope, "you have no conception until you study birds of the individuality contained in each tiny yellow ball, as it hops and chips about its tiny world. Some have the most aesthetic tastes, while others are regular little plebeians. I had a bird once who, despite all my efforts, simply would not bathe. His anguish, expressed by drooping tail feathers and a generally morose appearance, when I approached his cage with his porcelain bath tub was so apparent that I well nigh gave him up.

"His aversion to water was so great that I nicknamed him 'Tramp,' but I had misjudged him. One day, his own tub being broken, I brought the water to him in a shallow blue and white dish of the most approved design. What was my amazement to see the sulky little yellow ball suddenly transformed into a twittering, joyous little atom, who, with outstretched wings, darted toward me, and before I could withdraw my hand from his cage flew into the blue and white dish, with every manifestation of bird ecstasy. Each day I used the 'willow' dish, and each day Tramp reveled in his bath, and then, one fateful day, I broke the dish. I thought his cleanly habits so inbred by this time that he would bathe from a less aesthetic tub, but no! When I proffered a white dish the old sulky manner was shown, and until I duplicated the blue and white dish, the little fellow relapsed into his old untidy ways.

"One must study birds," continued Miss Pope, "if one wishes for good results, and it is often true that a bird will not be in sympathy with its owner, will repel every advance on her part, will refuse to sing, and yet will burst into an ecstasy of song in some one else's hands. I had such an experience a short time ago. A bird was sent to me for care, and as I took the paper from its cage a burst of melody broke from the tiny creature's throat; it did not cease singing even when I took it in my hand to examine it, and its song was one of the clearest and sweetest I had ever heard. It was in perfect health, apparently, and its liquid warble was almost ceaseless. I awaited in some impatience for its owner, wondering why it had been sent to me. It had been with me several hours when the woman who owned it came in. The little creature was singing jubilantly as she entered, and her surprise was actually comic. "Why, that is Bumble Bee!" she cried. "And in all the months I have had him he has never yet sung a note." Well, there was no explanation save lack of sympathy between the woman and the bird. When she came near his cage his song ceased, his feathers drooped and his whole tiny body was the embodiment of indifference and lassitude.

Miss Pope attributes her own marvelous success with sick birds, and her really magical influence over all the feather atoms, primarily, to her intense love and sympathy for the entire animal kingdom. As a child, she lived in a world peopled with her animal friends. She made pets of them all, and those who were sick or in trouble appealed especially to her. As she grew older, she began to study birds especially, and with the view of gaining a wider and deeper insight into their habits, ailments and dispositions, she traveled through the Hartz mountains in Germany, where some of the finest canaries are bred. Through years of constant study and observation, allied with her inborn love, she has developed into a recognized authority on the subject of the proper care and treatment of pet birds.

Miss Pope has recently accomplished one dream of her life—the founding of a bird hospital. She saw that birds, owing to improper care, fall heir to many of the ills of humanity; and so she has established a place in New York, where sick birds can be nursed back to health. She has cases of consumption, of asthma, of colds so severe that in human beings they would be termed grip; of dyspepsia, and a host of other horrid things. To each and every little feather invalid is allotted his special nest, and treatment given according to individual need. Some of the nests are lined with tiny rubber bags, filled with water, at a proper temperature; and it is a pretty and yet pathetic sight to see the little sufferer cuddle down on the welcome heat, and lie still under the soft, light cover, which Miss Pope throws over him.

HOUSEKEEPING IN COLD WEATHER.

Cold weather brings special care upon the housekeeper. Extra fires must be kindled to keep the living rooms of the house comfortable, and extra pains taken to protect the store-rooms from the disastrous effects of frost. In these modern days, when we have learned to take full advantage of frost and cold as a preservative of food perishable in hot weather, there seems to be less objection to food, especially meats, being frozen, and in some cases an impression that they are actually improved by the process. This is a mistake. Refrigerated meats are better and more nutritious than meats preserved by salt or by canning, but they are not equal to fresh meats. Poultry, game of all kinds and delicate meats deteriorate more than beef or mutton by being frozen. Fish loses more flavor than flesh. A fish of delicate flavor, like the smelt, loses all its characteristic delicacy and aroma. A "green" or fresh caught smelt has a peculiar cucumber-like odor, which enthusiastic gourmets have compared to the fragrance of violets. No matter what care is taken in cooking the frozen Canada smelt, which appears in our winter markets at so attractive a price, there is not even a suggestion in its dry, flavorless flesh of the aroma or flavor of the delicious "green" smelt.

Chickens lose almost as much in delicacy of flavor by being frozen as smelts. The "dry-as-dust" flavor of such birds proclaims at once when they are served that they belong to the refrigerated stock. If poultry is accidentally frozen, however, do not thaw it out until it is needed, but keep it frozen. If care is exercised when poultry is cooked and especially when it is thawed out, it may still be presented on the table in prime condition. Housekeepers do not all know that after once being frozen meat of any kind should be kept frozen until it is time to cook it. It cannot be thawed out slow- r without acquiring an unpleasant odor and taste in the process. It must have the frost drawn out just before it is cooked. The best way to thaw out meats is to immerse them in cold water setting them in a cool place, but where the water cannot freeze. When the frost has been drawn out of the meat, poultry or fish in this way it must be taken out of the water and cooked, or it will lost its juices. After soaking a piece of frozen beef there should be no color left in the water. The telltale crimson liquor which is often the result of thawing out a small piece of beef in water and leaving it in too long shows how much loss of juices the beef has undergone. Poultry and game, being more delicate in flavor, lose more, but their juices are colorless, and if they are soaked a little too long it is not so evident to the eyes.

Meats become a little tenderer by being frozen. The skin of the poultry tears much more readily after being frozen. Therefore, frozen poultry is not suitable for boning. If meats are thawed out and left standing on a platter or other dish they lose almost as much of their juices as they do standing in water. If left standing long they will sometimes appear as if soaking in their own juice, but have become hopelessly dry and flavorless themselves. To avoid such food catastrophe, prepare the meat for cooking the moment the muscles are flexible and cook it at once. Where it is possible to do so seal in the juices of such meats by rubbing butter over it and dredging it thickly with flour. Lard carefully all roasts of game, veal or fish which have been frozen and baste them with unusual care. Frozen meats properly thawed out and properly prepared for cooking, when carefully cooked, may deceive the most fastidious epicure. However, it requires considerable more care to prepare such meats than that which has not been frozen, and there are more chances against its appearing on the table in prime condition.

Frozen meat of any kind that has lost its juices and flavor in the process of thawing out is not so nutritious as corned beef nor so desirable.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

THE HIGHEST WAGES PAID FOR UNSKILLED LABOR.

[Cromwell Childe, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

Here is the "trick" of the Sand Hog—his daily bread. The union the caisson workers have established has figured out what each must get in the coin of the realm, the pay depending upon just what depth a man is working that day. In this strange trade the wear and tear on a man, and the proportion of risk he is running is paid for: not what he accomplishes in yards and bucketsful. Thus, when the caisson begins its descent the men get not very much more than they would in the open air, though very good wages and short hours a caisson worker can at any time demand.

The wage rate is one of the most interesting things about these men. Down to a depth of 50 feet (which means added pounds of air pressure to the square inch, an amount which does not greatly increase the difficulties of working) each man receives $2.75 a day, and the foreman a dollar more. For this the man must work eight hours in all, with two shifts of even length, with half an hour's rest in between above ground, this half hour being included in the working time.

The air pressure increases in obedience to a fixed rule as the caisson sinks. At 55 feet it is 25½ pounds; at 65, 30 pounds; at 80, 37 pounds; at 100 feet, 46½. This, it must be understood, is in addition to the ordinary atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds. The Sand Hog toiling at 65 feet depth is thus called by scientific men "a worker in three atmospheres."

From 55 to 65 feet below the surface the Sand Hog receives $3 a day for six hours' work, with the half hour of rest allowed in between the two equal shifts. From 65 to 80 feet the pay is $3.50 a day for four hours' work; from 80 to 90 feet, $3.75 for three hours' work, the foreman receiving $1 a day additional in every case. At this depth even the finest, strongest Sand Hogs find great difficulty and much physical danger in working. Between 90 and 100 feet the strength of the best is well taxed. This depth brings a pay to the Sand Hog of $4 for 80 minutes' work, in two shifts of 40 minutes each, this much being an exhausting day's labor.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of all catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 52¾, Amalgamated Copper 91½, Atchison 54⅛, Atchison preferred 88⅝, American Tin Plate 64⅝, Burlington 141½, Baltimore & Ohio 91½, Brooklyn Transit 78⅜, Continental Tobacco 46½, Erie 30, Erie first preferred 67, Louisville 93, Northern Pacific 86, Rock Island 126, Reading 33¾, Reading first preferred 75⅝, St. Paul 153, Sugar 141⅛, Southern preferred 76½, Southern Pacific 47⅝, Tobacco 117½, Union Pacific 95, and Union Pacific preferred 88⅝.

10—There were no striking price changes in the opening dealings. The majority of the stocks showed fractional gains but some of the important railroad stocks were shaded slightly on realizing. The largest dealings were in the specialties and some of the low-priced railroad stocks.

11—Speculation became nervous and unsettled, many stocks alternately advancing and declining and only a few holding. Smelting lost 1½ and Steel & Wire advanced 1⅝. Among the minor stocks various changes either way reached a point. The Steel stocks dipped and then rallied. Louisville rose a point, but the high-priced railroads were generally heavy, under realizing. Only a few low-priced stocks showed any strength.

Closing—Money on call, nominal, no loans; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4 per cent; sterling exchange, nominal at $4.87¾ @ ⅞ for demand and $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 @ ½ and $4.88½ @ 9; commercial bills, $4.83¾ @ 4½; bar silver, 61⅝; silver certificates, 60 @ 63; Mexican dollars, 47½; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular. Chicago & Eastern Illinois jumped 6¼, St. Joe & Grand Island 3½ and Tobacco, Standard Rope, Leather, General Electric and Colorado & Southern first preferred rose 1 to 2 points. Elsewhere the realizing had caused declines of 1 to 2 in Federal Steel, Mexican Central, Denver & Rio Grande preferred and Wabash. The bank statement brought selling, which carried Rock Island off 1¼ and Sugar 1½. The market was supported and rallied. Atchison was bid up sharply in the late dealings and the closing was moderately active and irregular, with new realizing in some stocks. Net changes showed both gains and losses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Weekly bank statement: Loans, increase, $23,451,200; deposits, increase, $21,070,400; circulation, decrease, $87,200; legal tenders, decrease, $1,572,700; specie, increase, $3,035,400; surplus reserve, $20,362,625; decrease, $1,176,200.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	22
Am. Hoop Com.	32
Am. Sugar Com.	140⅜
Am. S. & W. Com.	52⅞
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	93⅜
Am. Tob. Com.	118
Am. Smltg. Com.	61
Am. Tin Plate	64¾
Am. Ice Com.	36
Anaconda	46
Atchison Com.	[illegible]
Atchison pref.	89
Balto. & O. Com.	91½
Balto. & O. pfd.	87½
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	78⅜
Canada Southern	67⅞
Ches. & Ohio	41⅞
Chi. Bur. & Q.	146⅝
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	152¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	121¼
Col. Fuel & I.	49
Con. Tob. Com.	47
Del. & Hudson	153½
Fed. Steel Com.	52⅞
Fed. Steel Pfd.	80⅛
Int. Paper Pfd.	73¾
Louis. & Nashv.	93¼
Manhattan Con.	118¾
Met. Traction	169¾
Missouri Pac.	90¾
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	50½
Nat. Steel Com.	47½
N. Y. Central	145
Norf. & Westn.	47⅞
North. Am.	24¼
Nor. Pac. Com.	85⅝
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	88¼
Ont. & Westn.	35¼
Penna. R. R.	149⅝
Peo. Gas. (Chgo)	104½
Pressed Steel	38¼
Reading Com.	33⅞
Rep. I. & S. Com.	16
Southern Pac.	47⅝
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	79⅜
Southern Ry. Com.	23⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	76¼
St. L. & S. W. Com.	76¼
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	56¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	53⅜
Texas Pacific	30⅝
Union Pac. Com.	94⅞
Union Pacific Pfd.	87⅞
U. S. Lea. Com.	14⅝
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	76¼
U. S. Rubber Com.	21½
Wabash Pfd.	31
W. & L. E. Com.	14½
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	29½
Western Union	87

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Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains.

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Lackawanna (FREE BURNING)

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At Special Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, blue and white, tan and white, black and white,

19c. per pair,

3 pairs for 50c

These prices are far below value.

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February 16, 1901,

IS THE DAY THAT (?) DOLLAR CABLER PIANO IS TO BE GIVEN AWAY. SHOULD YOU WANT ANY MUSIC, A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OR STRINGS OF ANY KIND, MUSIC ROLLS OR CASES, PIANO SCARFS OR STOOLS OR PHONOGRAPH OR GRAPHOPHONE, ANY RECORDS OR ANYTHING IN OUR STORE, OR IF YOU WANT YOUR PIANO TUNED, REPAIRED OR POLISHED IF YOU PAY CASH WITH THE ORDER YOU GET A COUPON FOR EVERY 25 CENTS WORTH BOUGHT, GIVING YOU A CHANCE TO SECURE THIS ELEGANT PIANO, YOU GET THE VERY BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY, AND A CHANCE TO GET THIS (?) DOLLAR PIANO FOR NOTHING. HAVE YOU A CHANCE IN IT?

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE 154 Thames Street

Bargains!

Whole Preserved Strawberries,	15c. per can
Blueberries,	12c. " "
1-2 lb tins Bensdorp's Cocoa,	29c. " "
Quince Jam,	18c. " "
Peach Jam,	18c. " "
Preserved Raspberries, (Gordon & Dilworth's)	79c. per pkge.
Pilot Wafers, (2 lb. tins)	15c. per tin
Ripe Olives,	21c. per bottle
Pickled Walnuts,	17c. " "
Pickled Limes,	39c " "

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Gilt Edge Coal

TODAY.

Try a ton of

Perry's 'Plymouth'

And you will be on the roll of a large number of customers that think there is no coal so good for kitchen use.

"OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH"

Always for Furnace use.

PERRY BROTHERS.

NEWPORT CITIZENS HONORED.

District Judge Baker and Assistant Adjutant General Wetherell.

Hon. Darius Baker, who was yesterday re-elected judge of the district court for the First judicial district, which includes Newport, Jamestown, Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., January 18, 1845. He was descended on both sides from Plymouth Bay colony ancestry, six of his ancestors having come over in the Mayflower in 1620, Stephen Hopkins and his daughter Constance, John Howland, Elizabeth Tilley, who afterwards married John Howland, and John and Bridget (Van de Welde) Tilley. Among his ancestors are also Governor Thomas Prence, for 18 years governor of Plymouth colony, Yelverton Crowell, the first settler of the south side of the town of Yarmouth, about 1640; Francis Baker, who came over in 1635 in ship Planter from Great St. Albans, England, and Captain John Gorham, who married a daughter of John Howland. The latter was captain of a company in the famous swamp fight with the Indians at Narragansett and is the ancestor of a numerous and distinguished posterity, including John Gorham Palfrey, the historian; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, William Everett and others prominent in various walks of life in Massachusetts.

Judge Baker received his early education in the public schools of Yarmouth and East Greenwich Academy and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1870 as salutatorian of his class. He was for two years a teacher in Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, N. Y., and for a similar period tutor in Latin in Wesleyan University. During the latter term of service he studied law, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1874 and the next year came to Newport, being at once admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and entering upon the practice of his profession. He served as trial justice of the city from 1875 to 1886 and as judge of the probate court from 1877 to 1890. In 1886, on the establishment of the present system of district courts, he was elected judge of the First judicial district, and has now been three times reelected for terms of five years each.

Judge Baker was a member of the school committee from 1877 to 1883, and for the last two years of his term was chairman of the board; he has served several years as a member of the board of trustees of the Newport Hospital, has been president for several years of the Charity Organization Society, was recently elected president of the Business Men's Association, is a member of the vestry of Emmanuel Church, and of several other organizations. He has been elected by the alumni, for two terms of five years each, a trustee of Wesleyan University. During the civil war, at the age of 17, he enlisted in the Fifth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, and served nine months, mostly in North Carolina, participating in engagements at Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, and is a member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city.

Colonel John H. Wetherell, who was yesterday appointed by Governor Gregory's assistant adjutant general of the state, was born in Newport, May 15, 1856, and received his education in the public schools. He is by occupation a carriage builder. For several years he was a member of the Newport Artillery, holding the position of adjutant when he resigned to accept an appointment as colonel on the personal staff of Governor D. Russell Brown, serving in that capacity for three years. He was also appointed on the staff of Governor Elisha Dyer upon the resignation of Colonel Reginald Norman and was reappointed by Governor Gregory when the latter assumed the office in May last. He has served more than 25 years in the state militia and is on the retired list of commissioned officers with the rank of colonel.

Mr. Wetherell has been a member of the house of representatives since May, 1896, having been a member of the committee on finance and being now a member of the judiciary committee. He was a member of the commission which enlarged the Newport county jail and of the commission which redistricted the city of Providence into wards last year and has served on other important commissions. He was appointed by Governor Gregory a member of the Newport police commission and is now a member of that body.

The new assistant adjutant general is a member of the Lawrence Club, a past commander of Washington Commandery, past regent of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, and a member of St. Paul's Lodge of Masons, Redwood Lodge and Davis Company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and of other organizations.

POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

Census Statistics for the Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.

Census Bulletin No. 45, comprising the population of Rhode Island by counties and minor civil divisions, under date of January 30, has been issued from Washington. This completes the population of the state by minor civil divisions, the details of the municipalities containing over 2,000 inhabitants having been sent out November 20 last. The figures of the total population of the state have not been changed from those then given, but those of Kent county in the present bulletin are not the same as then sent out, the former total being 29,756, while the present is 29,976. The population of the several municipalities in 1890, 1895 and 1900, and the percentage of gain or loss during the past decade are given in the appended table:

	1890.	1895.	1900.	Percentage of gain or loss since 1890
Providence, (a)	132,146	145,472	175,597	32.72
Pawtucket,	27,633	32,577	39,231	41.96
Woonsocket,	20,830	24,464	28,204	35.40
Newport,	19,457	21,537	22,034	13.24
Warwick,	17,761	21,168	21,316	20.02
Cen. Falls (b)	.....	15,828	18,167	38.21
Cranston,	8,099	10,575	13,343	64.75
E. Providence,	8,422	10,170	12,138	44.01
Lincoln, (b)	20,355	8,889	8,937	38.21
Cumberland,	8,090	8,507	8,925	10.32
Westerly,	6,813	7,466	7,541	10.67
Bristol,	5,478	6,729	6,901	25.97
Burrillville,	5,501	5,674	6,317	14.85
Coventry,	5,068	5,464	5,279	4.16
Warren,	4,489	5,541	5,108	13.79
S. Kingstown,	4,823	5,101	4,972	2.96
Johnston, (a)	9,778	11,203	4,305	20.71
No. Kingstown,	4,193	4,417	4,194	.....
Scituate,	3,174	3,520	3,361	5.92
No. Providence,	2,084	2,437	3,016	44.61
Tiverton,	2,506	2,561	2,977	18.8
E. Greenwich,	3,127	2,820	2,775	−11.26
Hopkinton,	2,961	2,744	2,692	−9.11
No. Smithfield,	3,171	2,826	2,421	−23.67
Smithfield,	2,760	2,499	2,107	−15.72
Portsmouth,	1,981	1,932	2,105	6.26
Narragansett,	1,405	1,291	1,523	8.17
Richmond,	1,620	1,526	1,506	−6.77
Jamestown,	716	813	1,498	109.85
Glocester,	2,095	1,663	1,662	−20.67
Middletown,	1,151	1,418	1,457	26.58
New Shoreham,	1,320	1,300	1,396	5.76
Foster,	1,252	1,190	1,151	−7.99
Barrington,	1,461	1,049	1,135	−22.31
L. Compton,	1,128	1,112	1,132	0.35
Charlestown,	915	984	955	4.36
Exeter,	964	987	841	−12.76
W. Greenwich,	755	721	685	−9.27

(a) A portion of Johnston was annexed to Providence in 1898, and the percentage of gain is that of the two municipalities combined.

(b) Central Falls was set off from the town of Lincoln in 1895. The percentage given in the table is that of the two municipalities combined.

An examination of the figures in the table shows that the town of Jamestown makes the largest relative gain, and that Glocester has experienced the greatest relative loss. Up to 1896 Jamestown was the smallest town in population in the state. That year it surrendered the position to West Greenwich, and within the past five years it has passed Exeter, Charlestown, Little Compton, Barrington, Foster, New Shoreham, Middletown and Glocester. West Greenwich, Exeter and Charlestown each have a smaller population than they had in 1748, when the first census was taken. Glocester has fewer inhabitants than it contained in 1755. In 1790 it had 4,025 people, and was nearly two thirds the size of Providence. The adjoining town of Foster has fewer inhabitants than it contained in 1782. Richmond less than in 1790, Hopkinton a smaller number than in 1860, and Little Compton less than in 1748.

MRS. ARTHUR BRONSON.

The New York Evening Post says: Despatches from Florence, Italy, announce the death of Mrs. Arthur Bronson, whose name and personality have long held a high place in the little circle of Americans in Italy. Mrs. Bronson, who was a daughter of Commodore George Coleman de Kay and a granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, early showed an inclination for letters, but her early married life was a somewhat migratory existence, and when she finally settled in her Venetian home in the Casa Alvisi she had become rather a patron than a creator in art. To her Robert Browning dedicated his "Asolando," and his annual visit to Venice frequently began with Mrs. Bronson as hostess. Her acquaintance with later men of letters, Ruskin, Henry James, and others, and with European personages, was no less intimate than extensive; her home was a Mecca for interesting persons in all walks of life. Mrs. Bronson was known no less for her good deeds to the poor of her adopted city, and the city itself bears many marks of her interest.

WARD AND VOKES SPECIALTY AND MUSICAL NUMBERS.

From the following list of specialty and musical numbers to be rendered during the progress of Ward and Vokes's farce comedy, "The Floor Walkers," it will be seen that the entertainment is fully up to the standard of excellence established in past seasons. The bill is divided into two acts.

The first half, which takes place in a charity bazaar, under the auspices of Mrs. Waldorf Castoria, is arranged for the raising of funds with which to build a home for destitute millionaires. Incidental to this half the following introductions will be made: Opening chorus, "The Charity Bazaar;" "The One I Love," a song by Louise Powers; "Conversation Dance," by Ward, Vokes, Lucy Daly and Margaret Daly Vokes; "Tommy was a Bad, Bad Boy," a song by "Happy" Ward, assisted by the company; "I shall have to tell it to Edward, Our New King," song by Lucy Daly and the company; "The Mick who Sent the Pick," song by Burt Haverly, assisted by Messrs. Sidney, Early, Powers, Cain, Thornton and Wixon; "Mah Butterfly," Lucy Daly and the company.

The second half occurs in the house of the Millionaires' Club on "Ladies Night." During the reception, which is supposed to be going on, will be introduced: Opening chorus, "Bohemia;" sextette, "Hush Thee Now, My Baby," Misses Bird, Tornie and Parker and Messrs. Early, Powers and Thornton; "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," song by Louis Powers and the company; Ward and Vokes' "Percy and Harold" specialty; "We heard what you said," Ward, Vokes and Margaret Daly Vokes; "The Swiss Girl," by Lucy Daly, assisted by Willie Hayes and Misses Tornie, Parker, Keen, Franklin, Hawkins and Roland; selections by The Tuxedo Ladies Band, directed by Lucy Daly; an original interpolation of music and foolishness by Margaret Daly Vokes and George Sidney; a travesty on real acting by Ward, Vokes, Haverly and Sidney, Lucy Daly and Margaret Daly Vokes.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOUSING ICE FAST.

The ice men put in some good work yesterday and have housed as much ice as they could. At both the Arctic company's houses, at Lily and Easton's ponds, the men worked until 9 at night and all were tired out when they quit, and were more tired when they reached home, for the walking was poor.

At Lily pond good, clear ice from 9 to 10 inches thick was being run in as fast as possible. About 125 men were at work there and it was expected that more would be put on today. The cutting is near the south end of the pond.

At Easton's pond about 110 men were at work. Here the ice was about 8 inches. It was not so clear as at Lily pond, and was cut so thin that some trouble was experienced in running it in. The ice at this place showed that the old veteran, John H. Greene, knows his business, for it was scarcely thick enough to stand working when he began to run it in.

The Newport Ice Company is also running in at Easton's, and south of their house Mr. Albro is putting in good ice.

FLAG DAY AT THE LENTHAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Henry W. Clarke, principal of the Lenthal school, has arranged an interesting program for the observance of Flag day, next Tuesday. The doors will open to the public at 2 o'clock and the exercises will begin promptly at 2:30. During the interval Misses Elizabeth Golden Conroy and Ida May Louise Trager will render piano selections. At 2:25 Miss Conroy will play the "Caprice polka" and the scholars will march to the seats which have been assigned them in the hall. The program is as follows:

Opening address, Miss Janet McLellan.

Music, "The National Memorial Hymn," by the scholars.

"Our Country's Life," Master Samuel Baker Williams.

"Present Duties and Future Responsibilities of Children of the Rising Generation," Master Lawson Henry Lath.

"How Sundays were Kept when our Grandmothers were Children," Master James Herbert Sullivan.

Song, "The Red, White and Blue," by 200 voices.

"How the Boston Boys Stood up for their Rights," Master Frederick Huntington Townsend.

Mrs. Hemans's poem, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," recited by Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Curry.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, by Miss Elizabeth Vaughan.

Song, "Stars of our Union," by Misses E. G. Curry, Ida Gertrude Ferrent and Sarah Edith Mackenzie.

Solo, "The Holy City," by Master Howland Gibson, Mr. Augustus H. Swan accompanying.

Musical and spectacular presentation of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Misses Elizabeth Moore, Catherine Isabella Laurie, Clara Gash, Lydia Thurston, Hattie S. Brierley and Frances Moore.

Salute to the flag and pledge of allegiance.

Addresses by members of the Grand Army, clergymen and other guests, interspersed with patriotic songs.

Benediction.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. McClelland will preach at both services at the United Congregational Church. The morning subject will be "The Seriousness of Believing in the Fatherhood of God." While the organ is being repaired the piano will be used at morning and evening worship and Mr. Alfred G. Langley will play in the evening

Andante from the third Sonata for Solo Violin,	Bach-St. Saens
Intermezzo in E, Op. 116, No. 6	Brahms
Novelette in F, Op. 21, No. 1,	Schumann

and Mr. Thomas Livingston will sing

Calvary (by request),	Rodney
There is a Green Hill Far Away,	Gounod

At the First Baptist the pastor, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, expects to preach in the morning, his topic being "Not Conformed but Transformed." Chaplain Cassard of the Naval Training Station will preach in the evening.

At the morning service at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church each attendant is expected to bring a friend. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Smith, will preach at both services. A special offering is to be received in the Sunday school for the purchase of new singing books.

The pastor, Rev. H. N. Jeter, will preach at the Shiloh Baptist at 10:45 a. m. a sermon on "Marriage." A special service will be held at 3 p. m., the subject being "Christian Experience." Rev. Byron Gunner, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, will open the subject. At 7:30 Elder E. M. Mix will preach.

At the First Presbyterian the pastor, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, will preach at both services, his morning sermon being on "The Heart of God." In the evening he will give the third sermon in the series on "Great Questions," the subject being "What Man is he that Liveth and shall not see Death?" There will be special music in the evening.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the Central Baptist.

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Annandale road, the quartet will sing at both services and the pastor, Rev. Alfred Ostlund, will preach.

At the boys' rally at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms at 3 o'clock Rev. J. F. Fleming will make an address, and at the men's rally in Odd Fellows' hall Rev. James M. Estes will speak. The morning prayer meeting will be held in the Association rooms.

Services will be held at the Gospel Workers' Mission, Thames street, at 10:45 a. m., and 3 and 7:30 p. m. The subject of the evening service will be "What shall we do with the Ox?"

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Middletown, the pastor, Rev. A. W. Kingsley, will preach at the afternoon service on "Not Fables but Facts." In the evening at 7:30 there will be a praise meeting, preaching and evangelistic service, a number of the Daniel from Newport being present to assist.

Miss Crossthwaite will speak in the Salvation Army hall at 8 o'clock, her topic being "Elisha and Reminiscences of China." Meetings will also be held in the hall at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Meetings will be held in the Friends' church at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will preach in the morning on "The Greatest Question of Modern Ages," and in the evening will give an illustrated discourse on "Stepping Stones to Salvation." The choir will furnish special music for the occasion.

Rev. W. C. Clock, A. M., of Boston will preach at the morning service in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE ORANGE DYNASTY.

Historical Information Regarding the Royal Family of the Netherlands.

Although usually accounted a stolid and phlegmatic people, the Dutch manifest a devotion almost passionate in its intensity for their beautiful and gifted young Queen. And well they may. In her is centered, not only their hope of the perpetuation of the Orange dynasty, but of the independent existence of the Dutch nation itself. We are accustomed to associate a love of freedom with high altitudes, and to point to the Scotch Highlanders, the Welsh mountaineers and the hardy Swiss as examples of freedom-loving peoples. The Dutch dwell almost below the level of the sea, yet no people have ever fought harder and more determinedly for national freedom than have they. They struggled with the Spanish nearly 100 years before they obtained recognition as an independent nation, and their final success was largely due to "William the Silent," Prince of Orange, one of the ancestors of Queen Wilhelmina.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. His family, having acquired the barony of Breda through a marriage alliance, settled in Holland, and perpetuated the Orange family by a marriage with a sister of a childless Prince of Orange. The princes of the latter house were declared hereditary "stadtholders," or governors, by the Dutch nation in 1747, but the republic was conquered by the French in 1795.

After the overthrow of Bonaparte the Congress of Vienna united the Belgian provinces to the territory of the republic and erected the whole into a kingdom with the son of the last stadtholder, William V, as hereditary sovereign. The latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands, under the title of William I in 1815.

The Belgians were dissatisfied with the arrangement, and revolted in 1830. In 1839 Belgium was recognized as an independent kingdom. King William abdicated in 1840, and made over the crown to his son, William II, who after a reign of nine years left it to his son, William III, the late king and father of Wilhelmina.

William, or "Willem," as the Dutch have it, was born February 19, 1817, and died at the Castle of Loo, November 23, 1890. He was the eldest son of William II and Queen Anna Paulovna, daughter of the Czar Paul. William was well educated by private tutors, and he took the university course at the College at Leyden. In his youth he became infatuated with a passion for Madame Malibran, a noted singer, who procured a divorce with the intention of marrying the prince, but was induced to accept the violinist, De Beriot, as her husband.

In 1839 the prince married Sophie, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. His romantic grief for Madame Malibran, in memory of whom he composed dirges and mournful nocturnes, and his subsequent amours with Mlle. Ambre, Mme. Musard and other celebrities of the stage, made the princess, his wife, very angry and wretched, and shocked his fellow countrymen, who were apprehensive, when the wild prince came to the throne, March 17, 1849, as to his social influence, but who knew their political destinies were safe under his rule, as he had manifested liberal sentiments, and a desire to rule in harmony with the terms of the constitution given by his father just before his death. Inheriting a fortune estimated at 100,000,000 florins ($40,000,000) he signalized his accession by giving up half of the national allowance to the throne, and by his efforts to develop liberal institutions.

The king's public life was everything that could be desired. He reformed the colonial administration, took an enthusiastic interest in the reclamation of lands submerged by Haarlem lake, signed a law (1862) for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, and always showed a deep concern in the welfare, prosperity and honor of the nation. His private life, however, was more scandalous after he became king than before, and grew still more so as he advanced in years.

He had two sons by Queen Sophie, William Nicholas, Prince of Orange, born September 4, 1843, and Prince Alexander, born August 25, 1851. Queen Sophie was one of the best educated ladies in Europe. She could speak nearly every European language fluently, was familiar with literature, art and science and was liberal and progressive in her ideas. Her friendship for John Lothrop Motley, the American minister to Holland, and the interest she took in his history secured for him the facilities for research. For many years before her death she lived apart from her husband in her house in the wood, known as the "Huis in t'Bosch," that she had given up to Motley while he was writing his history of the Dutch Republic. The royal pair were accustomed to meet once a year for an exchange of greetings in a vaulted chamber in the palace at Amsterdam. Notwithstanding their estrangement, however, the king was overcome by emotion when the queen died in 1877.

The quarrels between his father and mother drove the Prince of Orange into reckless excesses and a determined purpose to disgrace his royal station. He removed to Paris, became a stranger to his family and country and died in 1878. Prince Alexander, the other son, was always weak in health, and was afflicted with an incurable spinal disease at the time his mother died. Under these circumstances the deathbed of Queen Sophie was a sad one. She looked upon the dynasty as doomed to extinction and believed that the brave little nation would be seized by either Germany or France. It is related that, shortly before she died she declared to her friends that Holland would never see another queen.

With the object of making the succession sure, King William, at the age of 62, in January, 1879, married Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, then in her twenty-first year. Wilhelmina, the present Queen, was born August 31, 1880.

Prince Alexander, who became the Prince of Orange upon the death of his wild brother, was gentle in disposition and scholarly in his tastes. He avoided all society, as far as possible, and lived among his books and ornithological collections in the historical house of De Witt. The quarrel between his father and mother plunged him into melancholy and gave him an aversion to marriage, and, after the death of his mother and brother, he became more of a recluse than ever. In two pamphlets he explained the reason for his way of life. His father's re-marriage completed the breach between father and son. Prince Alexander died June 21, 1884.

Upon his death, as the Prince of Wied and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, descended through their mothers from William I, might advance rival claims to the throne, the Dutch parliament passed a special constitutional law, settling the succession upon the then infant Princess Wilhelmina.

King William died November 23, 1890, and Wilhelmina, then 10 years of age, was proclaimed queen, under the regency of the queen mother. The young monarch, upon the completion of her eighteenth year, August 31, 1898, attained her majority, and became queen regnant.

As her death without issue might result in the attempt of Germany to install one of the two German princes previously named upon the Dutch throne, her early marriage has been looked forward to by the whole nation with intense anxiety. The fact that the special act of the Dutch parliament providing for the present marriage practically provides for the divorcing of the prince consort, if no issue results from the union, shows the settled determination of the Dutch nation not to fall into the claws of the German eagle if it can possibly be avoided.

In this connection a story is told of the late Prince of Orange, which illustrates the Dutch attitude of watchfulness against possible German aggression. According to the story some years before his death, the Prince of Orange, while on a visit to Berlin, witnessed a review of German troops in company with Prince William, now Emperor of Germany. When the latter called his attention to the height of the soldiers of a regiment then marching past, Alexander replied laconically "Too short!" Prince William waited until a company of the soldiers in the German army, men who averaged over six feet, marched by, and then triumphantly asked his guest if they were not tall enough for him. "They are not," said Alexander, "for our Dutch canals along the boundary line can be flooded 10 feet deep." He alluded to the Dutch scheme of defense against possible German attack, which embraces a series of canals which can be flooded and which are defended by entrenchments.

MENHADEN FISHERMEN DINE.

Captain N. B. Church, vice president and general manager of the menhaden fishing fleet, gave his third annual dinner to the captains and superintendents of the fleet at the Astor House in New York Thursday evening. There are thirty-six vessels in the fleet and the captain of each was present, as well as the superintendent of each of the five districts covered by the fleet. Captain Church presided and impromptu speeches were called for from several of the men present.

During the festivities silver cups were presented by Captain Church to Captain R. E. Mason, for the largest "catch" of the season, and to Captain Albert Ketchem for the "catch" of greatest value.

The highest spot inhabited by human beings on this globe is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where 21 monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

A full assortment of

Bouillon Cups and Saucers

In dainty decorations.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.
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Lorberry RED ASH COAL,

Stove and chestnut. Also a fine grade of

WHITE ASH COALS

In sizes to meet the demand.

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AUCTION SALES.

By T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

At 22 Third Street,

Tuesday Evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Platform Scales, Counter Scales, Large Coffee Mill, two Ice Boxes, Express Wagon, Teas, Coffee, Soap, Canned Goods and a general assortment of Groceries.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

At Store 134 Spring St., Monday Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock,

LARGE SALE OF

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.,

Consisting of a stock of 3,000 rolls, to close out to make room for spring papers. All first-class goods.

Seed

Potatoes. After one week's travel from house to house in the Aroostook county selecting seed stock we have secured 1,000 barre's of what we believe to be straight stock, buying of different growers that grow the entire amount of each kind, therefore there will be no mixture as usually comes from the dealer's storehouses.

We find the growers of good stock expect a price for it. We had to pay to get them, but we expect to meet the market. Hold your orders until you see the stock and you will be more than satisfied.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

NEW BOOKS.

NAPOLEON,

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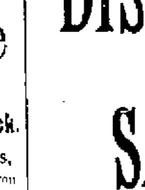

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